

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE *for* THE BLIND

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INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

ANNUAL  
REPORT  
1936-37



# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

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INCORPORATED 1902.

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## Headquarters :

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# MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: (for year ended 31st March, 1937).

## Group A.—Representatives of the Counties Associations for the Blind.

Name	Representing	Name	Representing
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COUN. J. L. P. WHARTON HEWISON.			
ALD. J. W. FLANAGAN.	{ Northern Counties Association.	B. J. EVANS.	{ South Wales and Mon. Counties Association.
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MAJOR T. H. BRYANT, M.B.E.	Eastern Counties Association.		

## Group B.—Representatives of National Bodies.

### (a) ORGANISATIONS FOR THE BLIND.

W. H. BROWN, M.A.	{ Nat. Library for the Blind.	S. W. STARLING	{ Association of Workshops for the Blind.
MRS. M. C. DANCKWERTS.		C. W. STEVENS.	
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MRS. JOHN M. KNAPP, J.P.	{ Union of Counties Associations for the Blind.	LT.-COL. E. C. CLAY, C.B.E.	Gardner's Trust for the Blind.
ALD. MRS. K. CHAMBERS, J.P.			
MISS M. M. R. GARAWAY.	{ College of Teachers of the Blind.	P. M. EVANS, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D., J.P.	{ Clothworkers' Company.
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### (b) ORGANISATIONS OF THE BLIND.

ERNEST WHITFIELD, B.SC., PH.D.	{ National Association of Blind Workers.	E. S. WOODLEY, B.A.	{ Worcester College Old Boys' Association.
H. ROYSTON.		R. T. STEPHENSON, A.R.C.O., L.R.A.M.	
LEONARD GREEN, C.S.M.M.G., B.P.A.	{ Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs.	W. G. T. PEMBERTON.	{ Royal Normal College, Old Students' Guild. St. Dunstan's.

## Group C.—Representatives of Public Authorities.

ALD. J. W. BLACK.	{ County Councils Association.	E. H. LEE, J.P.	{ Association of Municipal Corporations.
E. W. CEMLYN-JONES.		ALD. C. LUCAS.	
S. J. C. HOLDEN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.		COUN. W. E. YORKE.	
DR. CHARLES BROOK.	London County Council.		
DR. EVAN DAVIES, M.C., M.A.	{ Association of Education Committees.	H. M. WALTON, M.A.	{ Association of Directors and Secretaries for Education.

## Group D.—National Members.

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J. H. BATTY, F.R.G.S.	GODFREY H. HAMILTON.	MISS JEAN ROBINSON.
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E. G. DOWDELL, M.A., D.PHIL.	W. PERCY MERRICK.	
GERARD E. FOX.	G. F. MOWATT, J.P.	
	SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	

## Group E.—Representatives of Workshops and Other Voluntary Organisations.

HENRY J. WAGG, O.B.E.	WILLIAM ECKFORD.	GODFREY ROBINSON, M.C.	H. D. O'NEILL.
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## Co-opted Members of Sub-Committees of the Council and Members of Consultative Committees :

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## Medical Officers, Ophthalmic Surgeons, Consultants, Dental Surgeons, etc. :

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NORMAN N. CAPENER, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (EXETER).	H. S. R. SELLERS, L.D.S., R.C.S. (NEWTON ABBOT).
H. J. CARDEW, M.B., M.R.C.S. (CHORLEYWOOD).	G. M. TANNER, M.A., M.B., B.CH., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (NEWTON ABBOT).
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G. L. L. LEVIN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., J.P. (LEAMINGTON).	

## Schools, Homes, and Branches of the National Institute :

### Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies :

Sunshine House, Oxford Road, Birkdale, Southport, Lancs.

Sunshine House, Warwick New Road, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Sunshine House, Dunnings Road, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Court Grange Special School for Blind Children, Abbotskerswell, South Devon.

College for Girls with Little or No Sight, Chorleywood, Herts.

School of Massage and Electrical Clinic, 204-6 Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

The Alfred Eichholz Memorial Clinic and Institute of Massage and Physiotherapy by the Blind, 204-6, Great Portland Street, London, W.1.

Convalescent and Holiday Home, Bannow, Quarry Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.

Guest House for Blind Women, Bloomfield, Branton Parade, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Home for Blind Women, Wavertree House, Furze Hill, Hove, Sussex.

Hostel for Blind Women, 8 Oval Road, Gloucester Gate, London, N.W.1.

The Moon Society (Works), 104 Queen's Road, Brighton, Sussex.

Home Industries Department, 31 Holmesdale Road, Reigate, Surrey.

## Branch Offices :

### Office

Sutherland Memorial Hall, Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.

51 North John Street, Liverpool, 2.

90 Deansgate, Manchester, 3.

8 St. Ann Street, Leeds, 2.

12 Park Road, Peterborough.

43 Southernhay West, Exeter.

104 Queen's Road, Brighton, 1.

2 St. Paul's Road, Clifton, Bristol, 8.

### Chairman of Local Committee (as on 31st March, 1937)

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C. CASHMAN.

J. KING CUMMINGS.

## Brief Particulars and Addresses of Members of the Executive Council.

NOTE.—Blind Members are distinguished by an asterisk (\*).

- MISS ALICE S. ARMITAGE. Daughter of the Founder of the National Institute; President and Hon. Sec., National Council for the Welfare of the Blind of Ireland. *C/o Ladies' National Clubs, 55 Curzon Street, W.1.*
- J. H. BATTY, F.R.G.S. *Chorleywood Court, Chorleywood, Herts, and 86 Portland Place, London, W*
- JOHN WYCLIFFE BLACK, J.P. Alderman, Leicestershire County Council; Chairman, Public Health Committee; Vice-Chairman, Mental Hospital Committee; Chairman, Royal Leicester, etc., Institution for the Blind; Vice-Chairman, County Councils Association Health Committee, and Mental Hospitals Association. *Knighton Hayes, Ratcliffe Road, Leicester.*
- ORMOND A. BLYTH. First Chairman, Greater London Fund for the Blind, and for many years Chairman, Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind. *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.1.*
- \*THE REV. CANON C. E. BOLAM, F.R.HIST.S. Hon. Chief Chaplain, National Institute for the Blind; Member, Committee on Prevention of Blindness; Adviser, Lincoln and Lindsey Blind Societies. *Willoughby Rectory, Alford, Lincs.*
- DR. CHARLES BROOK. Chairman, Committee on the Welfare of the Blind of the London County Council. *72 Balham Park Road, S.W.12.*
- MRS. MONTAGU BROWN. Hon. County Sec., Berks County Blind Society; Member, Advisory Committee for the Welfare of the Blind, Ex. Committee and Council of Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, Ex. Council of South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind. *Kentons, Tilehurst Road, Reading.*
- W. H. BROWN, M.A. Hon. Treas., National Library for the Blind. *3 Somerville House, Manor Fields, Putney Heath, London, S.W.15.*
- MAJOR T. H. BRYANT, M.B.E. Councillor, East Suffolk County Council; Chairman, Eastern Counties Association for the Blind and Eastern Regional Deaf Blind Joint Committee; Member, Ex. Committee and Council of Union of Counties Associations for the Blind and East Suffolk Blind Association. *Hill House, Wickham Market, Woodbridge.*
- E. W. CEMLYN-JONES. Alderman and Ex-Chairman, Anglesey County Council; Chairman, Public Health and Housing Committee of County Councils Association; Chairman, Joint Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (County Councils and Municipal Corporations Associations); Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health). *17 Stafford Terrace, W.8.*
- ALDERMAN MRS. K. CHAMBERS, J.P. Deputy Lord Mayor of Bradford, 1930-31; Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Executive Councils of Northern Counties Association for the Blind, Bradford Royal Institution for the Blind; Member, Blind Persons Act Committee. *The Croft, Plumpton End, Wrose Road, Bradford.*
- ALDERMAN D. P. CHARLESWORTH, J.P., Chairman, Health Committee and Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee, Wallasey, C.B., and North Western Counties Association for the Blind. *"Laurel Bank," 2 Rudgrave Place, Wallasey, Cheshire.*
- LT.-COL. E. C. CLAY, C.B.E. Sec., Gardner's Trust for the Blind; Member, Executive Council South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind, Committee of National Library for the Blind, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (London County Council). *Gardner's Trust for the Blind, 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.*
- J. J. CROSFIELD, J.P. Vice-President, Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind. *13 Melbury Road, W.14.*
- MRS. M. C. DANCKWERTS. Member, National Library for the Blind Committee, Braille Uniform Type Committee. *42 Campden House Court, W.8.*
- EVAN DAVIES, M.C., M.A.(OXON.), D.PHIL.(OXON.). Director of Education for the Borough of Willesden. *Education Offices, Kilburn, N.W.6, and 284 Dollis Hill Lane, Cricklewood, N.W.2.*
- \*CAPT. V. M. DEANE. Chairman, Colchester Society for the Blind. *The Willows, Brayswick, Colchester.*
- \*E. G. DOWDELL, M.A., D.PHIL. Lecturer in Economics, St. John's College, Oxford; Member, Committee Oxford Society for the Blind. *40 St. John Street, Oxford.*
- WILLIAM ECKFORD. Vice-Chairman, Newcastle, Gateshead and Northumberland County Workshops for the Adult Blind; Member, Blind Persons Act Committee, Newcastle City Council. *Pandon Buildings, City Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
- B. J. EVANS. Member, Finance and Management Committee South Wales and Monmouthshire Counties Association, Pembroke-shire Blind Society. *10 Prendergast, Haverfordwest.*
- P. M. EVANS, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., J.P. Chairman, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind; Vice-Chairman, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Executive Committee of the National Library for the Blind, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (London County Council). *24 Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.*
- ALDERMAN J. W. FLANAGAN. Member and Ex-Chairman, Blind Persons Act Committee, Bradford City Council; Member, Executive Committee of Northern Counties Association for the Blind. *2 Como Grove, Gillington, Bradford.*
- \*GERARD E. FOX. Late Director of Fredk. Braby & Co., Ltd.; Member, General Committee of the Bristol Royal School of Industry for the Blind, and Chairman of its Workshops Sub-Committee; Hon. Treasurer, Bristol Civic League of Social Service. *1 Grange Road, Clifton, Bristol, 8.*
- \*CAPT. SIR IAN FRASER, C.B.E. Chairman of St. Dunstan's Executive Council; Governor, British Broadcasting Corporation. *St. John's Lodge (Inner Circle), Regent's Park, N.W.1.*
- MISS MARY M. R. GARAWAY. Member, General Executive of College of Teachers of the Blind, Council of School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, and General Committee, Royal School for the Blind, Bristol. *12E Cotham Road, Bristol.*
- \*LEONARD GREEN, C.S.M.M.G., B.P.A. Member, National Register of Board of Medical Auxiliaries, Society of Apothecaries, and Executive Council of Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs. *5 Abercrombie Street, Chesterfield.*
- \*MISS M. HAMAR GREENWOOD. Member, Executive Councils of St. Dunstan's, National Library for the Blind, and Greater London Fund for the Blind, Council of the Victoria League. *19 Marsham Court, Westminster, S.W.1.*
- GODFREY H. HAMILTON. Sec., National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System. *22 St. Mary Abbots Terrace, W.14.*
- J. L. P. WHARTON HEWISON, B.A., C.C. Chairman, Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee, East Sussex County Council; Vice-Chairman, National Union of Ratepayers' Associations. *Starvecrow, Magdalen Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.*
- S. J. C. HOLDEN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. County M.O.H. and School M.O., Buckinghamshire; Lt.-Col. R.A.M.C., T.A. (retired); T.D. Officer Order of St. John of Jerusalem. *County Health Department, County Offices, Aylesbury, Bucks.*
- R. B. HUGHES-BULLER, C.I.E., C.B.E. *93 Iverna Court, W.8.*
- W. W. KELLAND, M.A. Alderman of Middlesex County Council and of Hornsey Borough Council; Chairman, Blind Persons Act Sub-Committee, M.C.C., and Executive Council of Middlesex Association for the Blind. *14 Hillside Mansions, Highgate, N.6.*



- A. J. W. KITCHIN, C.I.E., I.C.S. Chairman, North Lambeth Committee, Charity Organisation Society; Member, Executive Council of South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Finance Committee of Metropolitan Society for the Blind; Governor, Worcester College for the Blind. 6 *Coltherne Court, The Grove, S.W.5.*
- MRS. JOHN M. KNAPP, J.P. Chairman, Midland Counties Association for the Blind; Vice-Chairman, Bucks County Association for the Blind; Chairman, Executive, Bucks Voluntary Association for the Care of the Mentally Deficient; Chairman, Beaconsfield Children's Court. *Little Orchard, Denham, Bucks.*
- E. H. LEE, J.P. Vice-Chairman, Joint Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (County Councils and Municipal Corporations Associations); Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Executive Committee, Royal Midland Institution for the Blind. 153 *Musters Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.*
- C. LUCAS. Alderman of Birmingham. Chairman, After Care and Unemployable Blind Committee of Birmingham and Midland Counties, Blind Council Committee, Joint Committee representing Birmingham, West Bromwich and Smethwick, and Blind Sub-Committee for Birmingham; Member, Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Joint Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (County Councils and Municipal Corporations Associations). *Gladeside Retreat, Rose Hill, Rednal, Worcestershire.*
- THE RIGHT HON. C. A. MCCURDY, P.C., K.C. 2 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.4.*
- MISS J. MERIVALE. Vice-Chairman, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind, Oxford Society for the Blind. 4 *Park Town, Oxford.*
- \*W. PERCY MERRICK. Hon. Treas., "Esperanta Ligilo," and Universal Association of Blind Esperantists; Examiner in Braille for National Institute. *Penso, Shepperton, Middlesex.*
- \*G. F. MOWATT, J.P. Hon. Treas., College of Teachers of the Blind; Governor, Worcester College for the Blind; Governor, Royal Normal College for the Blind; Chairman, Indigent Blind Visiting Society, Brighton Blind Welfare Society, Joint Committee, Barclay Institutions for Blind Women; Treasurer, Union of Counties Associations for the Blind; Member, Committee of Barclay Workshops for Blind Women, Advisory Committee on Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Central Council for London Blind (L.C.C.), Committee of National Library for the Blind, Executive Council of South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, and Finance Committee of Metropolitan Society for the Blind. *Keymer, Hassocks, Sussex.*
- SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S. Lt.-Governor, Punjab, 1913-1919; Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. 22 *Prince of Wales' Terrace, W.8.*
- ALDERMAN GILBERT OLIVER, J.P. Sheriff of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1934-5; Chairman, Blind Persons Act Committee, Joint Management Committee of Newcastle Workshops for Adult Blind, and Schools and Charities Committee of Newcastle-on-Tyne City Council; Member, Education Committee of Newcastle-on-Tyne City Council, Executive Committee of Northern Counties Association for the Blind. 55 *Cartington Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
- H. D. O'NEILL. Chairman, Incorporated Association for General Welfare of the Blind; Vice-Chairman, Greater London Fund for the Blind; Vice-President, National Association of Workshops for the Blind. 32 *Maida Hill West, London, W.2.*
- MAJOR JOHN G. PARIS, T.D., J.P. Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Alderman of City of Liverpool. *Leece Street, Liverpool.*
- \*W. G. T. PEMBERTON. Member, Committee of Barclay Workshops for the Blind. 34 *Gresham Street, E.C.2.*
- J. M. RITCHIE, M.A., PH.D. Superintendent and Sec., School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage; author of "Concerning the Blind." *School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.*
- \*G. ROBINSON, M.C. Member, Management Committee of Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind, and Chairman of Relief Sub-Committee; Joint Representative of Hull and East Riding Blind Institute on Hull Corporation's Blind Persons Act Committee. *Appledene, North Ferriby, East Yorks.*
- \*MISS JEAN ROBINSON. Member, Sub-Committee, Girl Guides Association (Assistant Secretary for Blind Companies), Committees of Middlesex, Surrey and Essex County Associations for the Blind, and Executive Committee, National Library for the Blind; Co-Editor of "The Venture." *Cherry Trees, Thorley Close, West Byfleet, Surrey.*
- \*H. ROYSTON. Sec., Blind Social Aid Society and Literary Union; Trustee, Regent's Park Branch of National Association of Blind Workers; Chairman, Committee of Royal Normal College Old Students' Guild; Examiner in Pianoforte Tuning for the College of Teachers of the Blind. *Concord, 131 Oakleigh Park Drive, Leigh-on-Sea.*
- S. W. STARLING. Sec. and Gen. Manager, Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind; Hon. Sec. National Association of Workshops for the Blind; Chairman, College of Teachers of the Blind; Member, Joint Committee of London Workshops for the Blind. 257-8 *Tottenham Court Road, W.1.*
- \*R. T. STEPHENSON, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.O., M.R.S.T. Organist, Third Church of Christ Scientist, Liverpool; Hon. Treas., Royal Normal College Old Students' Guild. 50 *Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, 8.*
- CHRISTOPHER W. STEVENS, A.C.I.L. Secretary and General Manager, Bristol Blind Asylum; Chairman, Association of Workshops for the Blind. *Museum Avenue, Park Street, Bristol.*
- WILLIAM H. TATE, O.B.E., J.P. Member, Advisory Committee on the Welfare of the Blind (Ministry of Health), Ex. Committee, College of Teachers of the Blind; Northern Counties Consultative Committee on the Deaf-Blind. 24 *Hanover Square, Bradford.*
- \*CAPT. SIR BEACHCROFT TOWSE, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. Gordon Highlanders, retired. *Long Meadow, Goring, Oxon.*
- \*T. H. TYLOR, B.C.I., M.A. Fellow and Tutor in Jurisprudence of Balliol College, Oxford; of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Governor, Worcester College for the Blind. *Balliol College, Oxford, and 227 Woodstock Road, Oxford.*
- HENRY J. WAGG, O.B.E. Hon. Treas., Greater London Fund for the Blind; Member, South Eastern and London Counties Association for the Blind, Metropolitan Society for the Blind, London Association for the Blind, and Guild of Blind Gardeners; Hon. Sec. and Trustee, Barclay Workshops for Blind Women; Trustee, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Educational Trust for the Blind. 19 *Cambridge Square, W.2.*
- H. M. WALTON, M.A. Secretary, Middlesex Education Committee. 10 *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.*
- MAJOR S. C. WELCHMAN, O.B.E. Chevalier of the Order of Leopold (Belgium). Chairman, Wiltshire Association for the Blind; Member, Western Counties Association for the Blind. *The White House, Market Lavington, Wilts.*
- \*ERNEST WHITFIELD, B.Sc., PH.D. 80 *Carlton Hill, N.W.8.*
- \*E. S. WOODLEY, B.A. Governor, Worcester College for the Blind; Hon. Secretary, Old Boys' Association of Worcester College for the Blind. *Fawley Lodge, 6 Falkland Road, Wash Common, Newbury, Berks.*
- LT.-COLONEL E. T. WRIGHT, D.S.O., O.B.E. *Doiley Hill, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Andover, Hants.*
- W. E. YORKE. Councillor, Sheffield City Council; Chairman, Sheffield Blind Welfare Committee; Member, Executive Council, Northern Counties Association for the Blind. 55 *Glenalmond Road, Ecclesall, Sheffield, 11.*

# AGENCIES IN AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE UNIFICATION OF COLLECTIONS

The National Library for the Blind is a party to the agreements with these Agencies,  
and shares, in an agreed proportion with the Institute, the allocation for national work.

## COLLECTION MADE BY THE INSTITUTE.

Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield and District Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
Bath Society for the Blind.  
Boston and Holland Blind Society.  
Bournemouth Blind Aid Society.\*  
Bristol Royal Blind Asylum.  
Buckinghamshire Association for the Blind.  
Cambridgeshire Society for the Blind.  
Chester and District Blind Welfare Society.  
Cleveland and South Durham Institute for the Blind.  
Colne and Holme Valley Local Blind Persons Committee.  
Darlington Society for the Blind.  
Doncaster and District Home Teaching Association for the Blind.  
Essex County Association for the Blind.  
Gloucester (City) Society for the Blind.  
Gloucester County Association for the Blind.  
Goole Local Blind Persons Committee.  
Grimsby Society for the Blind.  
Harrogate and District Society for the Blind.  
Herefordshire County Association for the Blind.  
Huddersfield and District Blind Society.  
Keighley and District Institution for the Blind.  
Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind.  
Lincoln Blind Society.  
Lindsey (Lincs.) Blind Society.  
Liverpool Workshops and Home Teaching Society for the Outdoor Blind.  
Macclesfield Society for the Blind.  
Newcastle Agencies for the Blind :  
    Newcastle and Gateshead Home Teaching Society for the Blind.  
    Newcastle Royal Victoria School for the Blind.  
    Newcastle Workshops for the Blind Voluntary Committee.  
Norwich Institution for the Blind.  
Nottingham Royal Midland Institution for the Blind.\*  
Oldham Home Teaching Sub-Committee.  
Oxford (City and County) Society for the Blind.  
Preston Industrial Institute for the Blind and Homes for Blind Children.  
Rotherham Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of the Blind.  
Saddleworth Blind Persons Committee.  
St. Helens and District Society for the Welfare of the Blind.  
Selby Blind Persons Committee.  
Settle Blind Persons Committee.  
Southport Blind Persons Social Sub-Committee.  
South Western Societies for the Blind :  
    Cornwall County Association for the Blind.  
    Devon County Association for the Blind.  
    Dorset County Association for the Blind.  
    Somerset County Association for the Blind.  
    South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, Plymouth.  
    West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter.  
Stockport Institute for the Blind, Deaf, and the Dumb.  
Thorne Blind Persons Committee.  
Wakefield District Institution for the Blind.  
Wakefield Voluntary (Comforts) Sub-Committee.  
Wallasey Blind League Welfare Committee.  
West Suffolk Association for the Blind.  
West Sussex Association for the Blind.  
Wiltshire County Association for the Care of the Blind.  
Yorkshire School for the Blind.

## COLLECTION MADE BY THE LOCAL AGENCY.

Barnsley Blind Welfare Committee.  
Barrow, Furness and Westmorland Society for the Blind.  
Berkshire County Blind Society.  
Bournemouth Blind Aid Society.\*  
East Sussex Association for the Blind.  
Eastbourne Society for the Social Welfare of the Blind.  
Halifax Society for the Blind.  
Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind.  
Hastings Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
Hertfordshire Society for the Blind.  
Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind.  
Isle of Ely Society for the Blind.  
Kent County Association for the Blind.  
Kesteven (Lincs.) Blind Society.  
Midland Societies for the Blind :  
    Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.  
    Burton-on-Trent Blind Committee.  
    Coventry Society for the Blind.  
    Shropshire Association for the Blind.  
    Staffordshire Association for the Welfare of the Blind.  
    Stourbridge Institution for the Blind.  
    Walsall, Wednesbury and District Society for the Blind.  
    Warwickshire Association for the Blind.  
    Worcestershire Association for the Blind.  
Nottingham Royal Midland Institution for the Blind.†  
Southampton Association for the Welfare of the Blind.  
Sunderland and Durham County Incorporated Royal Institution for the Blind.  
Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
Swansea and South Wales Institution for the Blind.  
Swindon Branch : Wiltshire Association for the Blind.  
Worthing Society for Befriending the Blind.

## COLLECTION MADE BY THE GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND.

Barclay Workshops for Blind Women.  
Croydon Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
East Ham Welfare Association for the Blind.  
Essex County Association for the Blind.  
Incorporated Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind.  
Kent County Association for the Blind.  
London Association for the Blind.  
London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind (with which is incorporated West London Workshops for the Blind).  
Metropolitan Society for the Blind.  
Middlesex Association for the Blind.  
Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead (including the Blind Employment Factory, Waterloo Road).  
Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind.  
West Ham Association for the Blind.  
Workshop for the Blind, Greenwich.

*\*The local Society undertakes certain collections, the National Institute others.*

*†In part of Derbyshire the National Institute collects, and in the remainder of the area the Royal Midland Institution collects.*



Report of the Executive Council  
*of the*  
**National Institute for the Blind**  
*for the*  
Financial Year ended 31st March, 1937

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IN this Coronation Year we are fortunate in being able to begin our Annual Report by an appropriate announcement. His Majesty King George VI and Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth have graciously consented to become Patrons of the National Institute. The interest of the King and Queen, and of Her Majesty Queen Mary, who has long been a Patron of the Institute, in the welfare of the blind, is very real—as true and sincere as the loyalty and affection of their blind subjects. And in expressing our hope that Their Majesties may reign long, in peace, in happiness, and in prosperity, we know that we are voicing the thoughts of the blind throughout the Kingdom and the Empire.

The most usual comment of a visitor to the Institute who is unfamiliar with work for the blind is: "I should never have thought it possible that all this special work was being done."

It would not be possible were it not for the sterling friendship of the Institute's army of supporters. They are constant in service; they increase their service, either by giving more themselves or by enlisting the help of their friends; and their service, more often than not, represents definite self-sacrifice, either of time or of money.

The "spirit behind the deed" is best illustrated by one or two episodes of the past year. Here is a letter from a "daily help": "I found your Christmas Appeal in the wastepaper-basket where I work, and was so ashamed that I took it home. We are only a poor family, but we made a collection amounting to 3s., which I ask you to accept with our best wishes for your good work and as a token of our gratitude for the gift of sight." That simple phrase, "I was so ashamed," contains the essence of all that is best in human nature.

At the death of an old lady who had worked for the blind, her nephew sent us a sum of money. "Will you please accept this small contribution," he said, "which we felt would give our late aunt much more pleasure than flowers for her funeral." Could there be a finer way of honouring the dead?

Another old lady had for three years, although bedridden, made rag dolls and kettle-holders, and sold them in aid of our work. Two months before she died, in her ninetieth year, she told our representative that she hoped to be spared long enough to give £20 to the blind. On the day before her death she sent us £8 3s., which brought the total sum received from her up to £19 14s. 6d. Who knows what that tiny margin of "failure" represented in final heroic effort?

A man is sitting by his cosy fireside on Christmas Eve. Outside he hears the voices of the carol-singers. A thought strikes him. He fits a loud speaker to his gramophone, selects some carol records, gets out his car and tours his friends' houses, collecting "in aid of the blind." In an hour he has £3, and posts it off with a letter to us: "Here is a surprise for the blind, and I jolly well enjoyed doing the job." Is not that like a Hans Andersen fairy tale come true?

To all our supporters we offer our deepest thanks. Each one of you has helped in some way to lighten the burden of blindness, and we trust that the details of our work during the past year and of our projects for the future will convince you that your help and its continuance are truly worth while.

For the convenience of subscribers we enclose with this Report five forms. Form 1 is a subscription form; Form 2 (on the back of Form 1) is a banker's order form; Form 3 is a covenanted subscription form which enables us to reclaim Income Tax paid by the subscriber on the value

of seven consecutive annual subscriptions; Form 4 and Form 5 (on the back of Form 4) are forms of bequest.

Mention of forms of bequest brings us to a class of benefactors of the blind to whom we are very deeply indebted. During the year a total sum of £26,264 was bequeathed to the Institute (*see page 66*). During the past five years the Institute has received 391 legacies. They came from all parts of the country and from many different parts of the Empire. A large proportion of the testators were regular subscribers to the Institute during their lives—a point worthy of note as it shows how staunch and lasting is the support given to a progressive social service.

We hope that the following pages will serve to justify our claim that the Institute's work constitutes a progressive social service. During the past year, established activities have shown healthy growth, and several new developments of our work have taken place. Some of

our old friends may like to read about the new developments first. Here is a list of them, with references to the pages where they are fully described:

	<i>Page</i>
Reorganisation of Braille Production ... ..	11
Talking Book Developments ... ..	21
New Apparatus for the Blind ... ..	23
New Postal Rates for Apparatus for the use of the Blind ... ..	25
Erection of a School Journey Centre and Holiday Home for Blind Children ... ..	34
Administration of Worcester College for the Blind	36
Establishment of Massage School and Clinics in one Building ... ..	37
Publication of Research into Education Report...	45

We include in this Report exhaustive Statements of Account, showing every detail of the cost of running each branch of our work. But for the convenience of readers who wish to have a bird's-eye view of how the Institute's income has been expended during the past year, we give below a concise summary of expenditure.

## A SUMMARY OF THE INSTITUTE'S MAIN ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>* Revenue Produced</i>
During the year ended 31st March, 1937, the National Institute:—		
Produced 700,000 Braille books, periodicals, music, and MS. volumes for students; letterpress booklets and periodicals; and apparatus and appliances for the blind ...	£26,190	£10,858
Produced 81,000 Moon books, pamphlets and periodicals ... ..	£4,534	£1,778
Rendered personal services to blind persons, e.g., general relief and assistance, establishment in businesses or professions, higher education and professional training ...	£6,461	
Rendered various miscellaneous services to the blind, e.g., provision of talking books, help to blind musicians, etc. ... ..	£11,820	
Maintained three homes for blind babies ... ..	£11,355	£3,415
Maintained a special school for blind children ... ..	£4,249	£2,754
Maintained a college for girls with little or no sight ... ..	£6,368	£2,637
Maintained a school of massage, an evening clinic, and a clinic and institute of massage and electro-therapy ... ..	£6,834	£5,137
Maintained a convalescent and holiday home, two homes and a hostel for blind women	£10,077	£5,046
Administered a scheme for blind home-workers ... ..	£25,716	£17,680
Undertook research work ... ..	£1,412	
Assisted work for the deaf-blind and the prevention of blindness ... ..	£1,030	
Allocated funds to Societies for the Blind, under collecting agreements, amounting to ...	£33,683	
Made grants to other Societies for the Blind, amounting to ... ..	£6,518	

*\* This column shows the sums received from sale of books and apparatus, sale of goods made by home-workers, fees for schools and homes, fees for massage treatments, etc.*

# REPORT OF THE YEAR'S WORK

## I. EMBOSSED BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES

### (a) Books in Braille Type

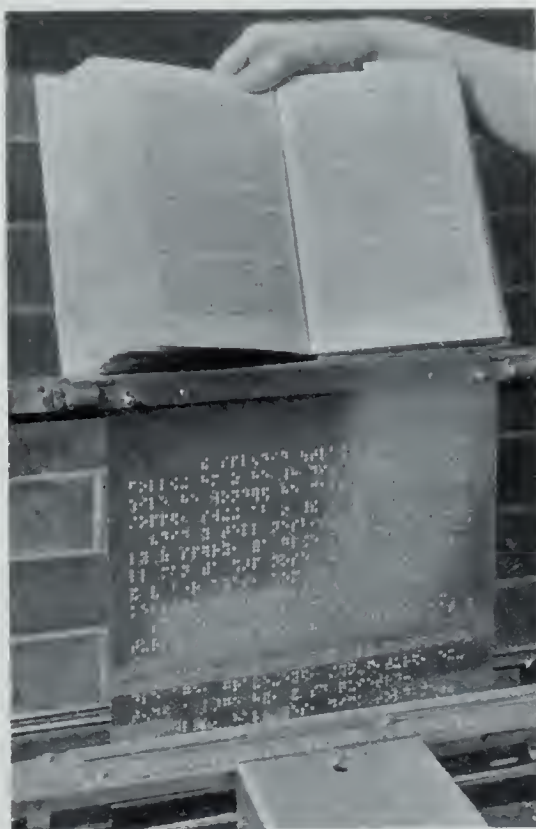
WHAT have the blind been reading during the past year? What are they going to read next year? What are the new books for schools? What new textbooks will soon be available?

To answer these questions fully would need many pages of this Report, but the table on the next page gives some idea of the character and scope of the demand, and of how we have tried to meet it. Yet the table does not illustrate the whole story. Later sections of this Report deal with the Braille books specially required by students and professional people, and the books in Moon type for those who, losing their sight in later life, find Braille too difficult to learn.

One fact the table makes perfectly clear. The blind are not a group of people apart. Their varied literary tastes and requirements reflect the variety of their personalities. Ten or twenty thousand blind readers want just as many different kinds of books as the same number of readers with sight.

The recognition of this fact by our Publications Advisory Committee intensifies the difficulty of its task. It has to form from books of the past and present an "Everyman's Library," suitable for the "low brow," the "high brow," and the too often neglected "middle brow." And of what does this Braille "Everyman's Library" consist? In the revised catalogue of Braille books issued this year, there are approximately 2,000 works by 750 authors. All branches of literature are represented—the main headings are shown in the table—and all efforts are made to ensure that each representative is "a seemingly and comparable ambassador." Would not many a reader with sight, hovering betwixt the beguilements of Right and Left Book Clubs, welcome with relief so catholic a choice?

The transcription into Braille of such a wide selection of literature is not a mere matter of simple copying. For example, of the books named in the table, the transcribers of the books in foreign languages had to know the respective French, German, Spanish, Greek and



*Braille compared with letterpress: from the embossed metal plate the Braille page is printed.*

Welsh Braille codes; in order that Chambers' *Notes to Macbeth* could be used with the Braille edition of the play, a complete line for line transcription of the Braille *Macbeth* had to be made on an ordinary typewriter by a blind typist, so that each reference in the letterpress edition could be changed to a reference to the Braille edition; and the transcription of *World History* has involved the preparation of 117 maps, in which every outline of coast, boundary, river and mountain has had to be punched out in raised dots on metal plates by hand.

During the year 19,655 bound volumes of Braille and 16,922 Braille pamphlets or booklets were produced, and 23,640 Braille metal plates,



# A FEW OF THE BOOKS PUBLISHED AND SELECTED FOR PUBLICATION IN BRAILLE, 1936-37

## GENERAL LITERATURE

	<i>Published</i>	<i>Selected for Publication</i>
Anthologies ... ..	Anthology of French Verse	Oxford Book of Victorian Verse A "Punch" Anthology
Biography and Autobiography	The Cossack Girl, Yurlova Oliver Cromwell, Buchan	Fire of Life, Nevinston Voltaire, Noyes
Drama ... ..	Murder in the Cathedral, Eliot	The English Theatre, Nicoll
Essays, Belles Lettres Fiction—	Experience, MacCarthy	Reminiscences of the Lake Poets, De Quincey
Classic ... ..	Quest of the Absolute, Balzac Redgauntlet, Scott	Coningsby, Disraeli Under the Greenwood Tree, Hardy
Modern ... ..	The Proud Servant, Irwin First and Last Men, Stapledon	The Hills Sleep On, Cannan Fire Over England, Mason
Thrillers ... ..	Murder Must Advertise, Sayers French Powder Mystery, Queen	Irent's Own Case, Bentley and Allen Old King Cole, Shanks
Juvenile ... ..	The Flying Spy, Rochester Six in a Family, Graham	Sampson's Circus, Spring Pigeon Post, Ransome
History ... ..	The Bastille Falls, Morton A History of Europe, Fisher	World History, Flenley and Weech Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, Gibbon (Bury's edition)
Literary Criticism ...	Euripides and His Age, Murray Introduction and Notes to Macbeth, Chambers	Introduction to the "New Temple" Shakespeare, Ridley
Natural History ... ..	Birds, Thomson	Salar the Salmon, Williamson
Philosophy ... ..	Bhagavad-Gita, translated by Besant Philosophy of a Biologist, Haldane	— —
Poetry ... ..	The Testament of Beauty, Bridges	The English Sonnet, Quiller-Couch
Religious ... ..	Christ and Healing, Thomas New Every Morning (B.B.C. Prayer Book)	Worship, Underhill Series of Booklets for the Catholic Truth Society
Science and Art ... ..	Evolution, Geddes and Thomson Stars and Atoms, Eddington	Worlds Without End, Jones Physical Principles of Electricity and Magnetism, Pohl
Travel and Topography	Valley of the Assassins, Stark London in My Time, Burke	Naval Odyssey, Woodroffe In the Steps of St. Paul, Morton

## EDUCATIONAL BOOKS

Braille Instruction Books and Readers	Braille Instruction Sheets for Home Teachers German Braille Code Spanish Braille Code	Six Grade I Readers for Adults Six Interlined Grade II Readers for Adults Guide to Contracted German Braille
Dictionaries ... ..	The Dictionary Appendix	—
Economics ... ..	Socialism and Social Credit	—
School Textbooks ... ..	The School Bible Blackie's Supplementary Readers The Human Geographies, Sec. Series, Books 2 and 3 Guide Word Books for Spelling and Composition	Putnam's Junior History Series (3 vols.) Pertwee's Reciter's Treasury of Scenes and Poems Four One-Act Plays for Schools
Vocational ... ..	Loney's Elements of Trigonometry Book-keeping in Braille	Writing for Broadcasting, Whitaker-Wilson
Foreign Languages ...	Elementary French Composition Le Petit Vocabulaire Ein Wortschatz	Four Books in Welsh Deigma, Walter and Conway

## MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Books on Blindness and and Blind	The Blind in School and Society, Cutsforth	A Blind Musician Looks Back, Hollins
Books on Games ... ..	Backgammon Up-to-date Chess Strategy and Tactics New Book of Patience Games	Beasley Contract Bridge System

from which the pages of books and periodicals were printed, were embossed with the Braille characters by blind machine transcribers. Amongst the best-sellers of the year were the Bible (the complete Authorised and Revised Versions are now available), *In the Steps of the Master* by H. V. Morton, *House of the Four Winds* by John Buchan, *12.30 from Croydon* by F. Wills Crofts, *Murder Must Advertise* by Dorothy Sayers, *Kitty* by Warwick Deeping, *Typewriting Exercises*, and *The Dictionary Appendix*. An outstanding production was the Revised Edition of the Methodist Hymn Book in 11 volumes, the entire cost of preparing the plates being generously met by the Methodist Publishing House. There was a good

demand for the collection of speeches by the late King George V, entitled *The Father of His People*. The third *N.I.B. Christmas Annual* had a very satisfactory sale, 550 copies being sold, the demand for the second *Daily Text Calendar* exceeded expectations, and there was a steady sale of *New Every Morning*, the book of prayers issued by the B.B.C. to accompany its daily morning services. In addition to the demand for new publications, there was an excellent response to our offer at half-price of a number



*The new Braille Transcribing Machine (see page 24), operated by blind Transcriber.*

of old works which have been deleted from the revised catalogue.

When we speak of sales, it must be understood that the sale of books in embossed type is not the kind of sale which rejoices the heart of the publisher for financial profit, as every book sold means a financial "loss" to the Institute. All books are sold to the blind (including all institutions and libraries for the blind) throughout the United Kingdom and the British Empire at a fraction of the actual cost of production, and we are able to bring the actual price to a reasonable figure only because of the generosity of the public who subscribe to our funds, and of the owners of copyright, both publishers and authors, who invariably waive their rights to fees.

A reorganisation of Braille production which has taken place during the past year will, we hope, increase the Institute's publishing capacity, lower the unit cost of production, and improve the working conditions of the staff employed. After a thorough survey of the many problems involved, a Braille Publications Board of Directors has been formed. The



*The blind Braille Editor at work.*



*Blind Proof-reader correcting proofs of a Braille book.*

Board consists of Lt.-Col. E. T. Wright (Chairman), Mr. E. H. Lee, Major R. Leighton, Mr. Godfrey Robinson, and Mr. E. G. Shrimpton, all of whom are business men with experience of printing and publishing problems in general. Amongst the first results of the Board's direction of policy are a new costing and ordering system, the simplification of many transcribing and printing processes, and a new method of binding books, by which the purchaser is now given the option of buying all books published or reprinted after July, 1937, either in paper covers or cloth boards.

The increased output of Braille books which should result from our reorganisation will, we trust, be supplemented by an increase in the number of Braille books imported from the United States. All English-speaking countries have since 1932 used a standard system of Braille, but so far the means arranged for the interchange of books between Great Britain and the United States—which was the main *raison d'être* of Standard English Braille—have not been effective, one reason being difference of opinion on the interpretation of certain rules.

Last year, therefore, Dr. Whitfield, a member of our Council, went to America to try to secure uniformity in Braille practice and to investigate the other causes impeding the interchange of books. Dr. Whitfield was met in the most co-operative spirit by the American authorities concerned, and so full a measure of uniformity has now been achieved that interchange is at long last a practical proposition. Arrangements have been made whereby we shall be given an opportunity of ordering copies of all books produced in America before publication, so that extra sheets can be run off at the first printing, despatched to us for binding, and supplied by us at the usual discount prices to British readers.



*An aisle in the Braille Plate store*

### **(b) Books in Moon Type**

Braille is a household word, but most people regard Moon as a source of light at night and not as an embossed type. Yet this simple variation of Roman letters could not have a more appropriate name, although its appositeness is accidental.



*Setting up a page in Moon type from Braille "copy."*



Moon type, invented by Dr. William Moon nearly one hundred years ago, is a source of light in the night of many hundreds of people, especially manual workers, who lose their sight in later life and are unable to master Braille.

This was well proved last Christmas, when we offered several publications in Moon type as gifts. We had to print 700 copies of the *Moon Christmas Annual* and 500 copies of *New Every Morning*, the B.B.C. prayer book. As most Moon readers can ill afford to buy many Moon books, even at the low price at which we are able to supply them, the chance of securing these volumes as a personal possession was most warmly welcomed, and we received hundreds of letters of thanks. A few quotations from these will show how greatly Moon books are valued.

"I am indeed tremendously grateful for the kind gift you have just sent me, and for the kind thought that prompted it. It will indeed be a great boon to me."

"I think it was such a lovely Christmas gift, and I think it is so very wonderful to be able to understand with your fingers."

Some letters, especially those from deaf-blind readers, give us glimpses of the patience with which almost unimaginable hardships are borne.

"Please accept my best thanks for the kind gift. It is just what I have been needing for a long time past. I am also very deaf and quite alone, so cannot go to Church and enjoy the services."

"I thank you very much for the books you have sent me. The reading is good and a comfort to me. I shall be able to read them as long as I live, as I have read Moon books for twenty-six years. I am both blind and deaf. I am now seventy-five years old."

Letters such as these are our biggest incentive to increase the supply of Moon books. Since 1914, when the National Institute took over the management of the Moon Society, nearly one million Moon volumes and pamphlets have been produced. Last year alone we produced 10,203 bound volumes and 12,943 pamphlets and alphabet cards. Moon books are not now printed, like Braille books, from plates but from movable type, and 13,904 pages of type were set up last year.



*Printing the pages of a Moon Book.*

A great many Moon volumes are sent to blind readers in America, and it is interesting to note that every Moon Bible (which occupies 58 large volumes) in use in America to-day and since 1870 has been supplied by our Moon Society. There is always a steady demand for the Bible, and for selected portions of the Scriptures, which can be obtained in forty languages and dialects.

Books of light fiction are very popular, and last year we published novels by Agatha Christie, Florence Barclay, Warwick Deeping, Ethel M. Dell, Marjorie Bowen, Jeffrey Farnol, Baroness Orczy, E. M. Montgomery, "Sapper," and other leading writers. New "old favourites" included Louisa Alcott's *Good Wives*, Kipling's *Puck of Pook's Hill*, Scott's *Talisman*, and Ainsworth's *Windsor Castle*. Books other than fiction included *Green Hell* by Julian Duguid, *Nelson* by C. Wilkinson, and *This Holy Fellowship* by the Rev. P. Green, and we shall shortly be publishing a volume of broadcast talks on *The National Character*.

By introducing a few simple contractions we have evolved experimentally a Grade II Moon type, and we are issuing a volume in Grade II of short detective stories, selected by Dorothy Sayers. We are presenting free copies of this book to readers, so that they may test the new contractions and let us know what they think about them.

### (c) Periodicals in Braille and Moon Types

A list of the newspapers and magazines published by the Institute is given on the opposite page. It is certainly comprehensive, and forms another convincing proof of the mental activity of the blind.

The total circulation of these periodicals, including supplements, during the year was as follows: 432,028 Braille newspapers, 219,317 Braille magazines, 49,960 Moon newspapers, 8,615 Moon magazines.

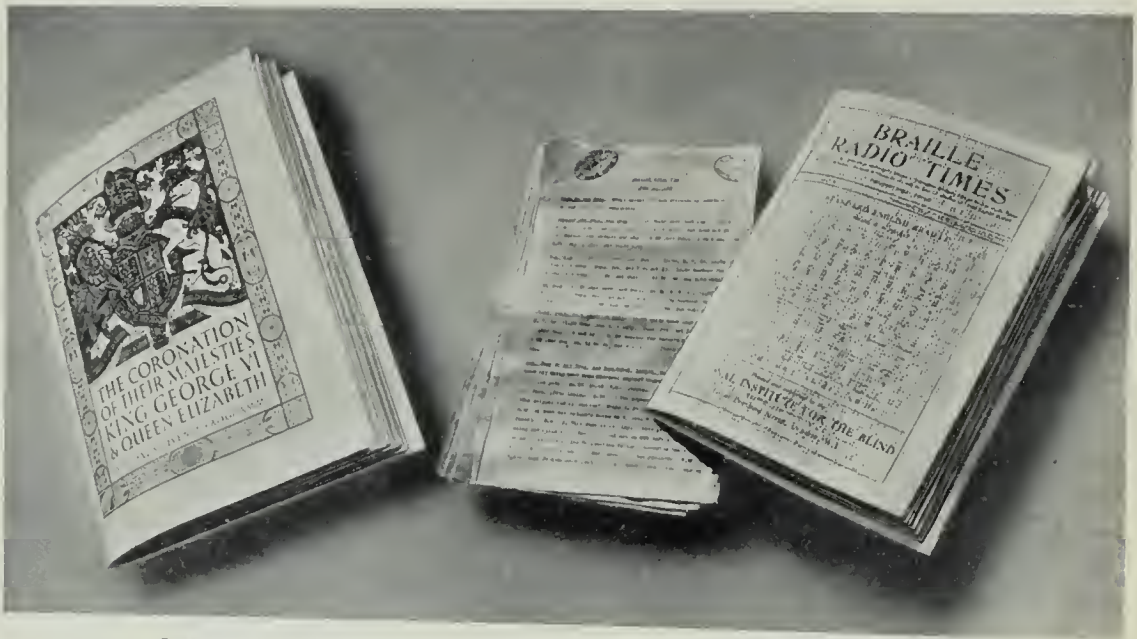
The periodical with the largest circulation is the *Braille Radio Times*—well over 3,100 a week. The *Braille Mail* comes second, with over 2,000 a week, and *Progress* third, with over 1,600 a month. These figures may seem small to the newspaper reader confronted daily with certified figures running into millions, but it must be borne in mind that the blind population of the British Isles is approximately one-seven-hundredth of the total population, and that probably not more than one-fifth of this one-seven-hundredth are able to read with their fingers.

The circulation of the *Braille Radio Times* rises steadily every month: 195 more copies were sold in March, 1937, than in March, 1936. Thanks to the British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund (see page 44), blind people now have

wireless sets, and they like to select their programmes from their own paper. It requires skill, however, to read the *Braille Radio Times*. In order to get as much information as possible in limited space, 50 or 60 contractions, such as "sop." for "soprano," "ten." for "tenor," and "orch." for "orchestra" are used, in addition to the usual Braille contractions. The letterpress "copy" alone is a puzzle for the unaccustomed eye. Yet the fingers travelling over these contractions piled on contractions read as quickly as the eye reads print.

We have been pleased, and surprised, that the circulation of the *Braille Mail* has not been affected by the use of wireless, and we firmly believe that when we are able to issue the *Mail* twice a week, its circulation will rise considerably. Wireless has been the *Mail's* friend; it has increased the appetite of the blind for news. Even if it is old news, the blind in distant parts of the Empire relish it; there are several subscribers to the *Mail* in Australia.

"We always look forward to our *Mail*," writes one reader. "By far the best and most useful periodical we have," says a *Radio Times* fan. "I should just like to say how very much I enjoy the magazine," writes a subscriber to *Progress*. "I enjoy the *Punch* cartoons described in words," says another reader; "it is just as



*Braille edition of the Coronation Programme; and the Braille "Radio Times," with specially prepared typewritten "copy."*

## EMBOSSSED PERIODICALS

### IN BRAILLE TYPE

#### Weekly

<b>The Braille Mail</b> ...	...	A newspaper giving a concise summary of news, and including leaders
<b>The Braille Radio Times</b> ...	...	Résumé of programmes broadcast from all B.B.C. stations

#### Monthly

<b>Progress</b> ...	...	The organ of the Blind World, containing articles of general interest, competitions, question box, correspondence, fiction, matters of the moment; Home and Chess Supplements
<b>The Literary Journal</b> ...	...	Articles on literary, scientific and political subjects; reviews of new books
<b>Punch</b> ...	...	Selection of articles, stories, jokes, etc., from "Punch," with word pictures of the best cartoons and drawings
<b>The School Magazine</b> ...	...	Reading matter for class use, and blind boys and girls generally; competitions; Esperanto Supplement; Infants' Supplement in uncontracted Braille
<b>Braille Musical Magazine</b> ...	...	Topical information for blind musicians, teachers and students of music, and pianoforte tuners; reviews of new Braille music; competitions
<b>The Massage Journal</b> ...	...	Devoted to the professional interests of qualified blind masseurs and masseuses
<b>The Venture</b> ...	...	Published under the auspices of the Boy Scouts' and Girl Guides' Associations and the National Institute; articles, stories, etc., of interest to blind scouts and guides; competitions

#### Bi-Monthly

<b>Channels of Blessing</b> ...	...	A religious magazine, providing reading matter giving spiritual help and comfort
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#### Quarterly

<b>The Braille Chess Magazine</b> ...	...	For chess players—beginners and advanced students of the game; competitions
<b>The Braille Rainbow</b> ...	...	For the deaf-blind, published in conjunction with the Deaf-Blind Helpers' League

The National Institute for the Blind also publishes, for their respective proprietors, the following Braille periodicals:—

#### Weekly

<b>Weekly Summary</b> ...	...	Short summary of the world's news
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#### Monthly

<b>The Tribune</b> ...	...	General and official organ of the National Association of Blind Workers
<b>The Braille Packet</b> ...	...	General articles, chiefly political
<b>Nuggets</b> ...	...	Published for St. Dunstan's men

#### Bi-Monthly

<b>The Crusade Messenger</b> ...	...	Roman Catholic
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#### Quarterly

<b>The Light Bringer</b> ...	...	Theosophical Magazine
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Journals are also published periodically for the Royal Normal College for the Blind, and its Old Students' Guild, Worcester College for the Blind 'Old Boys' Union, and Henshaw's Blind Old Students' Association

### IN MOON TYPE

#### Weekly

<b>The Moon Newspaper</b> ...	...	Summary of the world's news
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#### Monthly

<b>The Moon Magazine</b> ...	...	Fiction, articles, poetry
<b>The Moon Messenger</b> ...	...	Religious and devotional

#### Quarterly

<b>The Lutheran Herald</b> ...	...	Published for the Board of Missions for the Deaf and the Blind of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States
<b>The Moon Rainbow</b> ...	...	For the deaf-blind, published in conjunction with Deaf-Blind Helpers' League



if my friend was telling me what a caricature looks like." And so the friendly rivalry of one paper with another goes on, spurring each to renewed efforts to court favour.

We have mentioned "supplements" above, and you may wonder what this means. If you look at the list of periodicals you will see numerous supplements mentioned by name. But in addition to these there is a regular supplement giving lists of new Braille and Moon publications, additions to libraries for the blind, new pieces of apparatus, and similar announcements; and a series of incidental news supplements. For instance, at the abdication of King Edward VIII we issued a supplement to the *Braille Mail* containing King Edward's message to Parliament and broadcast speech, Mr. Baldwin's speech, Queen Mary's message to the nation, and the Archbishop of Canterbury's broadcast address; and as we go to press with this Report the Editor is busy with a supplement giving a diary of all the Coronation arrangements, apart from the handsome souvenir Braille edition of the official Coronation programme, for which there has been a very big demand from all parts of the Empire.

The *Braille Chess Magazine* is our latest publishing venture, and it is going strong. It has already been of service to blind chess-players by creating a new Braille Chess Notation, combining the saving of space with the maintenance of clarity.

The circulation of our embossed periodicals is by no means confined to the English-speaking world. The other day a precise letter arrived from Germany: "I am a German and a busy reader of *Progress*." English readers also like to keep in touch with the foreign Braille press, and the demand for the series of pamphlets issued by the B.B.C. to accompany their language talks, and published in Braille by

courtesy of the B.B.C., is evidence of the desire of the British blind to learn foreign languages.

The *Moon Newspaper* has the honour of being the most concise newspaper in the world, and it serves its purpose well; the cream of the world's news, boiled down without comment, and relieved of murders, divorces, and gossip, is surprisingly small in quantity.

We are immensely indebted for the success of the *Moon Messenger*, now in its second year, to its Editor, the Rev. A. Wellesley Orr. He interprets for his readers the immortal message of the Gospel, and he has so inspired them that they themselves have become Messengers of the Word, at home and in far away lands. They write to him continually; he knows them from letters and photographs; and they join together in communion and prayer.

The personal touch between Editor and reader perhaps makes our Braille and Moon papers unique in the periodical press of the world. "May I thank you," writes a reader to the Editor, "for your own good Christmas letter. You sound really like a person, not half like an office." Questions and answers, competitions, correspondence—all serve to bind together the editorial staff and the readers whom they serve.

The competitions—including cyphers and crossword puzzles, carols and Coronation odes—culminated, as we mentioned in our last Report, in a Broadcast Play Competition. Over 60 entries were received from all parts of the world, and although the Judge, Mr. Val Gielgud, could not find a play of sufficiently high standard to broadcast, the competition yielded many interesting and praiseworthy attempts, and has set agog a new aspiration for which the blind, as listeners *par excellence*, may be peculiarly fitted—the aspiration to write for the wireless.

## II. THE STUDENTS' LIBRARY AND MANUSCRIPT BRAILLE

### (a) The Students' Library

A BLIND University Lecturer in New Zealand recently wrote to thank us for some Braille books which we had lent him. "I only wish," he added, "I had the same access to Braille books when I was myself a young student at Auckland University College just before the War."

A few brief extracts from other letters received during the year will throw light on our correspondent's remark.

"If," writes a law student, "I could keep the books I have during the coming year, 1937, I think my book problem would be practically solved—and that is a wonderful thing for a blind student."

A student in Wales thanks us for the assistance given to him while at the University, and says: "As a result of your assistance I was able to pass the final examinations of the B.A. in June." He adds: "I very much desire

to continue next session a study of Honours Philosophy. Is it possible for me to get some of the books in Braille?"—a request which is paralleled by this, from a Scottish student: "Will it be possible for me to have Hebrew books in Braille? If so, I shall be able to take the modified course for the Ministry of the Church of Scotland."

An Oxford graduate adds to his gratitude a striking testimonial: "I have often been able to obtain in Braille things which are difficult to come by in letterpress."

We could fill several pages with similar extracts, but these few suffice to show the nature of our Students' Library. It is a library of nearly 12,000 large Braille volumes which has been built up, not at the discretion of a Committee or a librarian, but by the specific needs of the students themselves. If a blind man wished, say, to become a missionary in the Malay States, and therefore had to study theology and Malayalam, it would be the duty of the Students' Library to prepare for him Braille transcriptions of the requisite



*Proof-reading in the Braille Manuscript Dept.*

books on theology, which would be comparatively easy, and the requisite books on Malayalam, which would be comparatively difficult. They would be lent to him without any charge and for as long as he needed them, and he would return them to be added to the Library in case other blind students should want to be Malay missionaries.

In referring to the Malayalam books, we have said "comparatively difficult," because the difficulty of many of the tasks we set our expert transcribers can scarcely be estimated by transcribers of a straightforward English text. Take a technical book like the *Institutes of Justinian* or Simpson's *Pentateuchal Criticism* or Gibson's *Criminal and Magisterial Law*—all of which have been transcribed during the year. Much of the value of such books in letterpress lies in their layout. How bewildering some of them would be were it not for different styles and sizes of type, for side references, footnotes, charts, tables, diagrams! Yet the Braille transcriber faced by books such as these has only one size of Braille dot at his disposal, and he cannot use linear divisions. He is forced by the sheer difficulty of the task to master the text in entirety and re-present it in a form clear to the touch and helpful to the brain.

It is obvious, then, that our transcribers are not only experts in Braille, but experts in intelligence, in industry, and in patience. Who are they?



*Blind Students in the Students' Library.*

They are a band of about 150 men and women with sight, who have voluntarily studied Braille, passed a Proficiency Test, and undertaken this most onerous task.

During the year these voluntary transcribers, to whom the progressive blind of the rising generation owe an incalculable debt, have transcribed 863 volumes, including such diverse books as Clarke's *Local Government in the United Kingdom* (15 Braille vols.), Snell's *Principles of Equity* (20 vols.), Williams' *Ideas of the Fall and of Original Sin* (11 vols.), Moffatt's *New Translation of the New Testament* (8 vols.), and Cicero's *Oratione Philippica* (3 vols.).

There is keen competition amongst the transcribers. Who will top the list? Last year Mr. Knight took first place, with the record number of 46 vols. Mrs. du Val came second with 44 vols. She has usually held the record, although she undertakes some of the most difficult work; a lady who floats easily from Kant, Descartes and Spinoza to maps for a *World Geography*, Venn's *Empirical Logic* and *Cinq Semaines en Ballon* is to be envied and congratulated. Mr. Picard, who created a record in 1935 has, we regret to say, been handicapped by a long illness, but despite this, he secured third place with 31 vols. A newcomer, Mr. Pears, was fourth with 29 vols.

The Braille in students' books must be perfect. Every volume transcribed passes beneath the critical fingers of blind proof-readers, assisted by voluntary sighted readers. Every word of the transcription is checked with the original.

The training of transcribers who have to reach so high a standard of efficiency is necessarily an arduous task, and we are deeply indebted to Col. Saunders and Lt.-Col. Wright who, expert Braillists themselves, are untiring in their efforts to train new recruits.

The quotation from our New Zealand correspondent's letter indicates that the Students' Library is also a library for professional people. A clergyman writes: "I am filled with admiration at the number of first-rate theological books recently added. I feel myself a very lucky man to have the chance of reading them"; and a Lecturer in French expresses his thanks for a French Grammar—"The description of the pictures was a work of art, and I am finding the books very useful for my intermediate Class."

The total circulation of books from the



*The Dance Band of Blind Musicians at rehearsal.*

Students' Library amounted last year to nearly 4,000 vols.

#### **(b) Miscellaneous Braille Manuscript Work**

The books for the Students' Library are written in Braille by hand on a special machine. This little machine is also used for correspondence, and our Braille Manuscript Department acts as a kind of Private Secretary to a host of blind people, receiving, transcribing and despatching correspondence between the blind and their sighted friends. Apart from letters, miscellaneous matter is transcribed, and requests for a gas-stove chart, a knitting pattern, a sermon, and an inscription on a Christmas card may all arrive by the same post. Recently a blind man asked for Braille copies of a number of Motor Insurance Policies, as he wanted to become a motor insurance agent. Dozens of sheets of the most technical matter were transcribed and supplied to this applicant to enable him to start on his new career.

The Reading Club, fed mainly by the work of beginners, continues to grow, and thousands of sheets of Braille transcriptions of articles from technical periodicals, lectures, broadcast talks and so forth have been sent to professional men and women and to schools.



### III. EMBOSSED MUSIC, AND BLIND MUSICIANS

#### (a) Music in Braille Notation

WHEN a musician with sight looks at a piece of music in Staff Notation, his eye at a glance can visualize the whole page. When a blind musician "looks" at a piece of music in Braille Notation, his fingers can only feel what they are able to cover. The Staff Notation is pictorial; the Braille Notation is descriptive.

It follows that every detail of the Staff

but of music teachers and music students, and the large and multifarious number of amateur musicians. We must therefore supply classic musical works of all kinds, pieces in the syllabuses of Musical Competition Festivals, examination music in all grades, works on the theory of music, and the latest compositions, from the cantata of the year and the anthem of the month to the song of the day and the dance of the hour.

The labour of judicious selection is undertaken by a Committee of professional musicians, most of whom are blind, and therefore thoroughly *au fait* with specific requirements.

Last year 261 musical works were added to an already fully representative catalogue. These comprised 1,280 bound volumes of music, and 9,645 pieces of sheet music, printed from 1,528 metal plates. The average selling price of the Braille sheet music is 4d., which is less than a quarter of the cost of production, and, as with books, this small charge is only made possible by the help of the public and the generosity of the copyright owners.

Our Braille music benefits the blind musician and music lover throughout the world. The symbols of Braille Notation are used in all countries, and Braille music is therefore internationally interchangeable.



*Piano study from Braille music at Chorleywood College.*

Notation "picture" must be interpreted, character by character, so that it can be "felt" horizontally in proper sequential order.

This is a heavy task for the six "domino" dots of Braille, but they do not fail the blind musician. The skilled blind music transcriber, "the interpreter of the picture," so manipulates the dots that he has at his command signs representing over 400 symbols found in all classes of music, from a simple melody to a full orchestral score.

We have to meet the needs not only of professional musicians—church organists, concert violinists and pianists, dance band players, vocalists, etc.—



*Blind Secretary of Music Dept. explaining Braille Notation System to visitor.*

### (b) Manuscript Music Library

The special needs of individual music students are met in the same way as our Students' Library meets the special needs of students generally. The Manuscript Music Library is a comparatively recent creation, but has already been very useful to the young blind student, and to the established blind musician continuing his studies. The highly technical nature of Braille music transcription prohibits the rapid growth of the Library, but thanks very largely to a number of sighted people thoroughly conversant with music, who give their services in dictating the Staff Notation and books on theory, 17 new works have been added to the Library during the year, and several others are well on their way to completion.

### (c) Interests of Blind Musicians

Many people seem to think that the blind have a natural capacity for music because they are blind. This incorrect idea is probably due to the fact that, as music is an art which is independent of sight, there are a relatively large number of blind people who take particular pains to acquire a knowledge of it. When the blind adopt the musical profession they take their studies seriously, and this accounts for the big percentage of successes which has impressed examiners with so high an opinion of the musical capabilities of the blind.

We do not say this to belittle the blind music student, but to emphasise his determination and industry, his courage in facing difficulties and ability in overcoming them. Blindness is not a handicap in the appreciation of music, and it is not a serious handicap in studying and executing music, although it should be remembered that sight can master the theory of music more readily and with less labour than touch, and that every piece of music performed by a blind artist has to be memorised. But from a purely professional point of view, blindness is a very serious handicap, and the blind musician is faced with innumerable difficulties which are not encountered by musicians with sight.

We do all in our power to help professional blind musicians, and in our last Report we mentioned our latest step in this direction—the formation, training and equipment of a dance band of blind instrumentalists, directed by Mr. Claude Bampton, and under the fostering care of Dr. Ernest Whitfield.

This experiment is a consequence of the recognition that the musical profession is really a group of related but distinctly separate activities. Very few sighted musicians can earn a livelihood from only one or two activities, such as taking part in an orchestra, giving solo concerts, or lecturing, or taking private pupils, and many of these spheres of effort are closed to the blind without intensive effort on their behalf.

In forming the dance band, we met with many unexpected difficulties. For example, it was a disappointment to find that there were extremely few players of the comparatively easy modern dance band instruments, apparently because of the lack of training facilities. But, under the careful coaching of Mr. Claude Bampton, the band has now reached a first-class standard. It has already appeared in public with great success, and we hope to be able to arrange a full programme for it next season.

We help blind musicians generally to secure engagements by our Employment Bureau and by a series of Organ Recitals and Concerts, at which they can demonstrate their abilities. We also have an Employment Bureau for thoroughly reliable blind piano tuners. Further, we allow blind candidates for the diplomas of the Royal College of Organists free practice on the Institute's organ and, with the generous co-operation of Gardner's Trust for the Blind, we are able to offer blind organists, with the A.R.C.O. or equivalent diploma, three scholarships of £120 for a year's finishing course at the School of English Church Music, Chislehurst.



*Despatching Talking Books to blind "listener-readers."*



#### IV. TALKING BOOKS

THE experience of eighteen months has convinced us that the provision of Talking Books is a service to the blind which will eventually be comparable in importance to the provision of Braille books. The Talking Book is not a rival to Braille ; it is an adjunct to Braille, and its potential importance as an adjunct can be measured by the fact we have already mentioned, that about four-fifths of the blind population of this country are unable or unaccustomed to read with their fingers. It is because of this importance that caution is needed in the early stages of Talking Book development. The field of sound recording technique is at present effervescent with experiment ; the developments during the next few years in the talking picture and gramophone industries are really beyond



*Recording a Talking Book.*



*Making a test record.*

conjecture, and we could not ask the public to sink the very large sums of money which would be required for a national Talking Book service in a form of Talking Book which might in a few years be obsolete. Before inaugurating such a service we must be positive that we have found the one best method of transforming the written word into sound.

Fortunately, the munificence of Lord Nuffield and other benefactors has enabled us to embark on a thorough, although a patient and cautious, programme of progressive experiment. Lord Nuffield has supplemented his gift of £5,000,

announced in our last Report, by undertaking to provide £5,000 a year for six and a half years ; the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust is giving us £500 a year for three years, this sum to be devoted to research ; the Pilgrims' Trust has made a grant of £500 a year for the recording of books for better-educated " listener-readers " ; the British and Foreign Bible Society are paying for the recording of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark and the Acts of the Apostles ; and we have received a large number of individual donations specifically for Talking Books.

We are deeply grateful for this striking generosity.

Talking Books, in their present form, are books read aloud and recorded and reproduced on discs at the slow speed of 24 r.p.m. This slow speed is important because, for economical reasons, as much matter as possible must be recorded on each disc, and the use of the usual gramophone speed of 78 r.p.m. would make the production of Talking Books far too expensive.

The standard gramophone machine could not be adapted to run steadily at 24 r.p.m., so a





*A Talking Book demonstration.*

special machine had to be designed. We supply this machine at cost price in three types, described in our last Report, and all three can "play" our own Talking Books at 24 r.p.m., American Talking Books at 33 r.p.m., and ordinary musical records at 78 r.p.m. We make all purchasers members of our Talking Books Library, and as such they receive records free of charge.

During the first experimental stage we decided to limit the number of special machines supplied to 600. An increase in the number is now being made.

There are now about 100 complete books in the Talking Books Library. Of these, 48 have been recorded by the Sound Recording Committee, and new books are being added at the rate of two a month. The other books have been recorded by the American Foundation for the Blind, and have been imported from the United States. The total number of copies of books in the Library is 1,136. The average number of books despatched each week to members of the Library is 180, and the total circulation has amounted during the year to 6,389.

The average size of Talking Books is 10 double-sided records, each containing about 50 minutes' reading matter, but they range from the 22-record *Henry Esmond* to a 1-record selection of the *Poems of Edgar Allan Poe*.

A Sub-Committee of our Publications Advisory Committee selects the books to be recorded. It is now under the chairmanship of Major Ian Hay Beith, who previously showed his interest in the project by reading for recording

his own book, *The First Hundred Thousand*. In making its selection, the Committee continually studies the tastes of the "listener-readers," through occasional questionnaires and by examining statistical analyses of circulation. Religion, drama, poetry, science, classical and popular fiction are represented in the selection, and amongst the books recorded during the year were the following :—

#### Fiction

*Wuthering Heights*, Emily Brontë.  
*Pickwick Papers* (abridged), Charles Dickens.  
*The Woodlanders*, Thomas Hardy  
*Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, R. L. Stevenson.  
*The Wind in the Willows*, Kenneth Grahame.  
*Greenmantle*, John Buchan  
*The House of the Arrow*, A. E. W. Mason.  
*Beasts and Super Beasts*, "Saki."  
*Farmer's Glory*, A. G. Street.  
*Murder Must Advertise*, Dorothy Sayers.

#### Non-Fiction

*Everyman's Bible*, arranged by Dean Inge.  
*Revolt in the Desert*, T. E. Lawrence.  
*An English Journey*, J. B. Priestley.  
*Escape*, John Galsworthy.  
*Pilgrims of the Wild*, "Grey Owl."  
*Green Hell*, Julian Duguid.  
*King of Air Fighters*, Ira Jones.  
*I Was a Spy*, Marthe Mackenna.  
*In Search of Scotland*, H. V. Morton.

French and German Extracts from Daudet and Schiller.

The Committee likewise selects the Talking Books which are to be imported from America from a Reservation List, compiled by the American Foundation for the Blind. This list also prevents any overlapping in selection.

The blind themselves have their share in making Talking Books just as they do in making Braille books. Apart from the splendid service of Captain Sir Ian Fraser, the blind Chairman of the Sound Recording Committee, who has long been an expert in sound recording and reproducing, and the other blind members of the Committee, Mr. H. Kerr, a blinded soldier, acts as a kind of "proof reader," listening to and judging the records on completion and the "test" records of new readers, and the Rev. Arthur Lloyd has acted as the reader of the recorded version of Hardy's *The Woodlanders*, reading straight from the Braille edition of the book.

Most of the books named above are copyright works, and it is only through the kindness and generosity of authors and publishers and their representative bodies, the Society of Authors and Playwrights and the Publishers' Association,

that such works have been brought within the orbit of the Talking Book.

We could quote scores of letters—fervent, grateful, humorous, pathetic—showing how Talking Books are bringing unforeseen happiness into the lives of the blind, but two brief extracts must suffice.

"I should just like to say what a boon the Talking Book is to my son; I do not know what he would do without it now."

"I should like to state what great pleasure I derive from the Talking Book. I have been a life-long invalid, and I used to read a great deal. I also painted, and composed poetry, this latter being the only thing I was able to go on with when I became blind. What joy and interest the 'Talkie' book has brought into my life!"

The whole of the Talking Book project is under the direction of the Sound Recording Committee, a Committee of the Institute under the Chairmanship of Captain Sir Ian Fraser, Chairman of St. Dunstan's. We are much indebted to St. Dunstan's, which is contributing half the cost of the work now in hand. To ensure improvement in the quality and increase in

the output of our own Talking Books, a studio has been built in the St. Dunstan's grounds, equipped with the latest devices; and to regulate the supply to Great Britain of Talking Books produced in America, Sir Ian Fraser, accompanied by Dr. Ernest Whitfield, visited New York during the year in order to discuss a number of questions relative to interchange.

Talking Book developments have not been confined to the United Kingdom and the United States. In the British Empire, Talking Books Libraries have been established in Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, and our machines and records have also been sent to Australia, Tasmania and India. Experiments are continuing in Germany; in France complete books have now been produced; arrangements for making Talking Books available are being discussed in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; and a Talking Book will be demonstrated at the meeting in Warsaw this summer of the International Association of Blind Esperantists, which has members in the countries named, and in Holland, Spain, Czecho-slovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Finland.

## V. PROVISION OF APPARATUS AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH

READERS of our Reports are familiar with the many devices which have been invented to overcome the handicap of blindness—the little machines for writing Braille and taking down Braille shorthand notes; the boards and pieces for working out mathematical problems; the measures and rules with embossed markings; the frames for guiding the pen or pencil; the relief maps; the adapted boards and men for playing chess, draughts, backgammon, etc.; the playing cards marked in Braille at the corners; the watches with embossed hours; the white walking sticks. The provision of appliances such as these is an essential service to the blind, extending to all parts of the British Empire and to many foreign countries, and every day appliances and apparatus of all kinds are despatched from our Headquarters to the four corners of the globe.

For instance, during the year 338 Braille watches were supplied, and the whole of our initial stock of the new "T.T." pocket frame for writing Braille, which enables a blind person to get the maximum amount of writing in the smallest possible space ( $5\frac{1}{2}" \times 3\frac{3}{4}"$ ), was quickly exhausted. "I am delighted with the frame,"



*Timing a Braille watch with a Braille clock.*



*A "finger-tour" of the United States.*

writes a customer; "it is extremely neat, strong and efficient, simplicity itself, and produces excellent Braille." "A beautiful little piece of workmanship," says another.

The new "silent" Braille shorthand writing machine, which approaches silence in action and brings peace of mind to the dictator of letters and his blind stenographer, has been most favourably received; our most recent adaptations of games, "Sum-it" and "Nibbing," a card game and a board game, described in previous Reports, have been in strong demand; there has been a large number of orders for our clock with Braille dial, in chromium metal framework and constructed solidly to prevent the blind user inadvertently knocking it over; and, to quote a letter from the Queensland Braille Writing Association, Brisbane, Australia, "The Pyke-Glauser Braille writing machines are proving a great success, and are a decided improvement on former machines."

All our appliances are supplied to the blind at prices below costs of production, and we

give our customers every chance to examine the devices before ordering. We have informed Associations for the Blind throughout the country that we are prepared to arrange exhibitions of apparatus, games and publications at meetings and conferences, and dates have been booked far ahead. These exhibitions enable our representative to make personal contacts with our customers, and are fruitful in constructive criticisms of existing apparatus and suggestions for new apparatus.

The criticisms and suggestions are all most carefully considered by our Technical Research Committee, whose duty it is to keep a constant survey of the whole field of apparatus for the blind, and to initiate investigation and experiment along any lines which seem to offer possibilities of improvement or development. The Talking Book of to-day was, for instance, preceded by many years' patient research by the members of the Committee.

The Committee's investigations during the year have mainly been concerned with Braille transcribing and writing machines and embossed maps.

In our previous Report we mentioned our intention to replace by electrically-driven machines, the 20-year old transcribing machines, which, driven by compressed air, produce the metal plates from which our Braille books are printed. A model has now been completed and is being tested. Many of the devices incorporated in the machine will greatly help



*Learned fingers guide learning fingers over the globe.*



the blind operator; and a rearrangement of the premises used for transcribing will permit each machine to be placed in a sound-insulated cubicle. This will be very advantageous to a worker who not only has to listen heedfully to every word and punctuation mark dictated to her, but has mentally and physically to transliterate that word or mark into the English, Welsh, French, German, Spanish or any other Braille code that may be required by the book in hand. We hope that, when the tests of this model have been completed, we shall be able to claim that we have a transcribing machine superior to that in use in any other country.



*Blind Student checking notes written on Braille Writing Machine.*

A satisfactory solution to the problem of providing a Braille transcribing machine for use in the home is now in sight, as experiments have shown that by modifying the Improved Stainsby Braille writing machine, it is possible to emboss a double sheet of aluminium of sufficient durability to produce 50 copies on paper. We referred in our last Report to an experimental machine, the cost of which had been generously met by Lt.-Col. Wright. The quality of the Braille it produces is satisfactory, but the cost of constructing the machine would render the selling price prohibitive.

We have published during recent years a comprehensive series of embossed maps with Braille guides. They serve a very useful purpose, but we believe that they can be improved. To convey to the blind the significance of maps is not an easy task, and there is much controversy on the subject, but we are now, in conjunction with the College of Teachers of the Blind, examining the whole problem with a view to improving the present series of maps and to producing a new series of large-scale maps with considerably more detail.

Two events of the year have affected apparatus,

one favourably, the other unfavourably.

On 3rd July, 1936, the new Postal Rates in respect of articles for the blind came into force. The concessions previously made for the postage of embossed literature have been of great use to the blind, but the Postmaster-General, by extending very considerably the scope of the special rates to include Talking Books and practically all appliances supplied by us to the blind, has rendered the blind of the United Kingdom a service of great and lasting value. Further, the maximum weight of a packet covered by the rates has been raised from 6½ lbs. to 11 lbs., and the limit of measurements of packets has been increased.

The unfavourable event is the general shortage of metals coupled with the shortage of experienced craftsmen, caused by the large Government armament contracts. Our output of apparatus in which metal is used is handicapped by the instability of metal supplies, and the prices of raw material and labour have risen considerably. For the time being, however, we have decided to bear the consequent additional cost of producing apparatus, and not to pass it on to our customers by raising the selling prices.

## VI. EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH

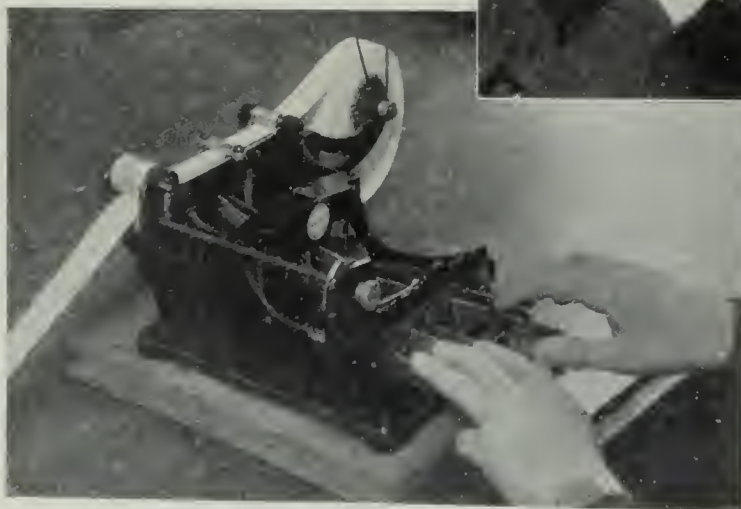
TO the majority of the blind, training and education is of little value unless it leads to regular employment. The employment of the blind is the most vital and most difficult problem of all, but every Society for the Blind

in this country can contribute towards its solution. Our own contribution takes two forms. Firstly, we have always employed as many blind people as possible in carrying on our own work, and secondly, we have undertaken

research into the development of present occupations and the possibilities of finding new occupations.

#### (a) Employment of the Blind in the Institute's Work

The total number of blind men and women employed by us at our Headquarters and Branches is 109. We employ them because they are blind, and because they are the best people we can find for the jobs of work they do. Who so able to examine applications for personal assistance as a blind man who knows exactly what type of help a blind man needs? Who so capable of training blind massage students as a blind man who himself has topped the list in the professional examinations in competition with sighted and blind candidates alike? Who can choose the right way to lay out a Braille page better than a blind man whose judgment is not disturbed by sight? Who can speak and write of blindness better than the blind? The blind are assiduous, enthusiastic workers; blindness is an asset in application; blindness is forgotten in work. Our blind telephonists, our blind stenographers, our blind proof-readers concentrate on the job of work in hand; they are free from the distractions of the visible; their whole careers have been shaped by the ability to concentrate on the overcoming of difficulties—and could there be a better quality in any worker than that?



*Taking down dictation on Braille Shorthand Writing Machine and—*

There are two branches of our work which have been formed solely for the purpose of giving employment to suitable blind people. One is our Typing Bureau; the other is our scheme of "Blintraders" Kiosks.

The Typing Bureau gives employment to blind shorthand-typists, and is able to undertake typing work of every description. The blind shorthand-typist, with her machine on which she can take down speedy dictation in highly contracted Braille on paper ribbons, is coming into her own. She has penetrated into and installed herself in Government offices; she has reported large and loud meetings; the gentle movement of her keys has been heard by wireless listeners.

"Blintraders" Kiosks describe themselves.



*—transcribing from shorthand on an ordinary typewriter.*

Progress in establishing Kiosks for the sale of tobacco, cigarettes, confectionery, etc., in charge of blind salesmen, is slow, not because of the lack of competent blind salesmen, but because of the difficulty of obtaining sites. The development of the scheme largely depends on the sympathetic interest of property-owners who are willing to offer sites either free of charge or at a small rental; during the year, for instance, we had to close one





*Blind Shorthand-Typists in the Typing Bureau.*

rented Kiosk because the takings were insufficient to cover the expenses.

The six Kiosks now established in London are situated in the entrance halls of large blocks of offices, or in streets, but we want to see "Blintraders" Kiosks in the entrance halls of residential flats and hotels, at the gates of factories, in busy streets as small shops. Those who have sites to offer either free of charge or at a reasonable rental will be giving a chance to some blind man waiting, trusting, expecting a chance to earn his own living.

Curious little sidelights are thrown on Kiosk management by our "Blintraders'" reports. "Apart from goods usually retailed from a Kiosk," writes one, "I am asked for all kinds of oddments, including pencils, newspapers, soap, hairpins, fruit, boot-laces and sealing-wax. 'Why don't you serve beer here?' asked a customer the other day, vexed at having to venture forth in the rain." From another report: "It is strange that, no matter how a cash-tray is placed on a counter, many customers deposit their coins on bars of chocolate or tins of tobacco or as far away from the tray as possible. I try to show them the right direction for coins by counting the change into the tray, penny by penny, with a good clang to each penny!"

#### **(b) Employment Research**

A résumé of the work done by the Employment Officer, engaged in 1933 for the purpose of

investigating sighted industries to ascertain whether any could be found suitable for introduction into workshops for the blind, was published during the year. In our last Report we gave detailed results of the majority of the investigations which proved favourable; here, a brief summary of the final results will be sufficient.

Certain arbitrary standards were laid down by the Joint Committee of London Workshops whereby an industry could be adjudged suitable or unsuitable. These were: (a) prospects of employment for a considerable number of totally blind people or of totally blind and partially blind mixed; (b)

capital expenditure moderate in proportion to the number of blind persons employed; (c) a minimum of sighted supervision; (d) reasonable prospects of marketing without excessive costs. In addition, it was considered that apart from the usual augmentation of wages, an economic minimum wage of 15s. a full week for female workers and 25s. for male workers of 20 years of age or over should be arbitrarily fixed.

Thirty-nine industries were examined, and 15 favourable reports were made. The industries considered to offer chances of blind employment



*A "Blintraders" Kiosk*



were as follows: pre-cast breeze slabs, blocks and bricks (for male employment only), twisted-in wire brushes (if the workshop could undertake door-to-door selling), cardboard boxes (a small experimental workshop has been set up in Leicester with satisfactory results), hand-made cigarettes (set up and successfully launched in London, employing female labour only), cosmetics (if considerable sums could be expended on advertising), tiled fireplace surrounds and curbs (if imported tiles used), woven fibre furniture (already manufactured on a small scale in Dundee), geraniums for flag days (work begun at Swansea with satisfactory results), patent window-sash hinges (preparations made at Birmingham, but abandoned owing to inability to obtain supplies of parts),

key-cutting (machine installed at Sheffield, operated by one blind girl in spare time), knitting pins (already carried on in London, recommendations being made for expansion), laundering, rubber mats from waste motor car tyres (tentative arrangements made in London), polishing gloves (arrangements being made in London), toilet soap (experimentally established in London), weaving on simple automatic looms (a case for experiment but not yet initiated).

We are happy to say that the manufacture by the blind of cardboard boxes, hand-made cigarettes, soap, rubber mats, and geraniums for flag days is proceeding satisfactorily, and we trust that these new "blind" industries will become permanent.

## VII. PERSONAL SERVICES TO THE BLIND

EVERYONE trying to live on a small income is painfully aware of the occasions which too frequently arise when one is in despair at finding the means to pay for something extra, something outside ordinary expenses, but something which is a necessity. Occasions such as these arise in the life of a blind man or woman perhaps more often than in the lives of sighted people. The majority of the blind have little to put by for a rainy day, and their blindness impedes them in looking around for that little bit of extra help that must be got. "But how?" asks the blind person. And many blind persons have answered that desperate question by a hopeful question: "Will the National Institute be able to help me?"

Are we able to give this extra help? Yes, as far as we can, and last year we were able to help 518 of 530 blind persons who applied to us for assistance. But as we have no Government grant for this purpose, the amount of help we can give depends solely on the extent of our voluntary funds, and the generosity of Gardner's Trust for the Blind, which has given us invaluable assistance in this direction for many years.

Grants for the ordinary relief, elementary education, industrial training and, to some extent, the higher education and professional training of the blind, are made by Local Authorities. The help we give is extra to this local assistance, but in the interests of co-ordination of effort and to prevent overlapping and consequent waste of money, it is our cardinal principle not to deal with any application for assistance without the knowledge, consent, and, if possible, co-operation of the local agency for the blind. This policy has

immensely strengthened the hands of all who are trying to help the blind in an effective manner.

Speaking generally, the cases with which we are concerned are not ordinarily dealt with by local agencies. They have distinctive features, requiring special consideration and treatment. They arise from the unexpected crisis, the uninsured moment, the sudden failure, frequently the sudden success. And they are as diverse in nature as the human character, as human fate.

Nevertheless, the grants we make can be divided broadly into four classes: grants for (a) general relief and assistance, (b) higher education and professional training, (c) establishment in businesses or professions, and (d) for certain "groups" of blind people. Let us give examples from last year's records.

### (a) General Relief and Assistance

A young man, with physical defects besides blindness, is waiting for employment as a Braille copyist, and he needs a typewriter. We provide him with one.

A man in the provinces has to undergo an eye operation in London, but he cannot afford the fare. We pay it.

A blind telephonist in a good job cannot find a house to rent near the place where he works, and the only solution to the problem is to buy a house. We grant him a sum towards the deposit.

A partially blind girl is a post-clerk in a warehouse, and she finds considerable strain,

owing to the position of packages, in walking backwards and forwards from her desk to the telephone. We provide her with a desk-microphone.

A blind piano-tuner has to give up work because of deafness. We pay the fee for a consultation with an ear specialist.

A teacher needs the services of a sighted reader. We pay the wages.

A man has lost his leg as well as his sight. We make a grant towards the cost of an artificial leg.

A blind man has been chopping firewood and hawking it with a pony and cart. The pony dies. We contribute towards the cost of a new pony.

An old lady, blind and with heart trouble, must go into a nursing home, but she cannot afford it. We make a grant towards the cost.

#### **(b) Higher Education and Professional Training**

We receive many applications from blind students who wish to take courses in higher education, and typical examples of the help afforded are as follows :—

A blind student is doing very well at the University, and is advised to stay there longer. We help towards the cost of a fourth year.

A blind law student is entering for the Law Society Intermediate Examination. We pay his entrance fee.

A young man is articled to a firm of provincial solicitors, and needs a term of London and suburban experience in accordance with usual practice. We help towards meeting the cost.

A student at the Royal Academy of Music wants to finish a course, but the financial assistance of the Local Authority has come to an end. We provide the necessary fees.

A clerk in a local Council office is taking a correspondence course for a professional examination. We make a grant towards the expenses.

#### **(c) Establishment in Businesses or Professions**

The following are examples of help given to blind people either already employed or starting in employment :—

An eminently suitable man needs capital to enable him to set up as a poultry farmer. We grant him a sum.

A man is able to take up boot repairing. We purchase a small business for him.

A man is making a tiny income from gardening, but hopes to progress. We make a grant towards the erection of a greenhouse to help him.

A blind piano-tuner is able to take on more work. We purchase for him a piano-tuning connection.

A blind man, articled to a firm of solicitors, has an opportunity to buy a partnership in the firm. We advance him a sum of money for the purpose.

A blind clergyman is appointed to a new living, and he has many ingoing expenses before his stipend falls due. We grant him a sum to cover them.



*Blind Head of the " Services to the Blind " Dept. at work.*

In addition to individual cases, such as the above, we have for many years provided weekly allowances to blind persons who have passed through our Massage School (see page 39) and are beginning to practise their profession. Some time must elapse in practically all

cases before they are able to earn sufficient income to maintain themselves, and our help enables them to tide over this difficult period.

We are greatly encouraged in helping the blind to establish themselves in business or in a profession by the knowledge that the overwhelming proportion of those we have helped in past years have become entirely self-supporting.

#### **(d) Miscellaneous Grants to " Groups "**

One group of people whose welfare we are

bound constantly to bear in mind consists of certain of our own blind ex-employees who are now too old and infirm to undertake remunerative work. It is our privilege to help them financially.

Another group consists of blind children in need of holidays. For several years we have been able, through the co-operation of the Children's Country Holidays Fund and the British Red Cross Society, to send a number of blind children for a holiday in the country or by the sea, and last year we were again able to send a party of blind children from London. Regular summer holidays with all their benefits of fresh air, change of scene and healthy games and exercise, are essential to the well-being of blind children living in the hearts of cities, and our effort to provide these necessities will be very considerably extended in the near future by the establishment of a seaside holiday home and school (*see page 34*).

Groups of blind people living in homes or frequenting social centres make use of the gifts of books, periodicals, games and apparatus which we make from time to time to such institutions, and all blind people who travel benefit by the travelling facilities which we

have secured for them, and which we have been able to extend during the past year.

It is difficult in a short review to do justice to personal service in the forms we have outlined and in other forms which are too particular for general treatment. But the following extracts from three of the hundreds of letters of thanks we have received will give an idea of its value.

"Had it not been for the immense assistance I have received from time to time from the National Institute I could not possibly have succeeded. Such help I can never repay, but now that my position is tolerably secure, the least I can do is to say thank you a thousand times."

"I would like once more to place on record my gratitude to you. I realise that without such assistance the success which I have achieved would not have been possible."

"I shall never be able adequately to express all I feel and the deep appreciation I owe to the National Institute for the interest they have taken in me over a long period of years. The situation I have secured entirely as a result of your efforts is a really good post. I am well paid and very happy here."

### VIII. SUNSHINE HOMES FOR BLIND BABIES

IN 1918 the distinguished novelist, Mr. E. F. Benson, wrote an article called "The House-Party." It described his visit to the first "Sunshine House," which had just been opened, and it ended with these impressive words: "The Blind Babies' Home embodies to those who have the welfare of the blind at heart, not a luxury, but a stark, staring need."

Our three Sunshine Homes, furnished with the most up-to-date nursery and kindergarten



—a typical "Sunshine" Baby.



A jolly group of "Sunshine" Children, and—

equipment, meet the present need. At these Homes the blind baby becomes a happy baby, with every chance of acquiring normal habits and an active intelligence.

If you could see some of the poor little mites who arrive at the Homes—pale and thin, ailing, peevish, with peculiar abnormal movements and





*A "Sunshine mother" preparing "baby" for—*

habits, their little minds at sea in darkness—and then a year after—with the roses on their cheeks, glowing with health, lusty with good spirits—you would give heartfelt thanks to the fresh air, the good food, the loving care, and the expert training which have wrought the transformation.



*—the "Sunshine Tea Party and Mothers' Meeting."*

Someone may ask: "But would not a blind baby find all these amenities at home, in the care of its own parents?" Possibly, but not probably, even with the most conscientious and intelligent parents. How can a baby find fresh air in the slums of cities or in the stuffy cottages from which many of our babies come? How can it be properly fed in a poverty-stricken home? A blind baby may be passionately loved by its parents, but may not the very deepness of their love for an object of infinite pity develop into harmful over-indulgence? And how can the parents of a blind baby be expected to possess the technique of teaching a

baby to "see without eyes," to walk and hold itself, to dress and feed itself properly, to acquire the fineness of touch needed for "finger-learning"? Finally, with what other babies can the blind baby play on an equal footing?

The Sunshine Homes at East Grinstead and Southport are for normal blind babies; the third Home, at Leamington, is for babies who are mentally retarded. This does not imply that the babies are mentally deficient; their apparent retardation may be due to neglect, faulty understanding, or improper treatment.

Each "Sunshine House" is sufficiently compact to resemble an ordinary household with an unfashionably large family. The relatively small number of babies at each Home—about 30—permits individual treatment from the Matrons, their nursing staff and the kindergarten teachers. School at the Homes is sometimes in the lovely gardens, with the birds and flowers, and sometimes in bright lofty rooms—almost "play-rooms."

Let us take you for a moment or two into these happy homes and schools.

Come into the "Little House" which has



*Learning the rudiments of Braille.*



*The Babies' "babies" morning tub.*



*Fingers "learning to see."*



*A sunny group at a "Sunshine" window.*

been built in a corner of this large schoolroom. Here is a "little mother" sitting at a pretty green table on a pretty green chair, instructing two "maids," prim in caps and aprons, how to wash her "rubber baby."

A little girl leads a little boy to his desk and turns to teacher. "I've brought Leslie into school for you; I rather like Leslie."

Another little girl is putting on her coat prior to taking a walk. A thought strikes her. She looks up to Nurse: "I am undressed underneath my clothes, aren't I?"

Here is the paddling pool. How the kiddies love paddling days, filling buckets with sand and building castles and playing mysterious games! The adventurous sit in the water up to their necks and kick and splash, and soak standers-by.

Pocket-money day! Listen to the clank and clang of pennies as they are counted by nimble little fingers, while busy minds calculate how much chocolate they can buy.

A grown-up visitor comes into the night-nursery when Amy is in bed. "What colour is my nightgown?" asks Amy. "A pretty blue, with roses on it," replies the visitor. "Have you a pretty one like this?" says Amy. "No," says the visitor with a little sigh. Amy hears the little sigh and considers, then: "Well, I'll ask Matron to make you one just like mine."

A baby boy is teething, and cries. Immediately a six-year-old girl hurries towards him. She fondles him and sings to him, just like Nurse, and soon there are no more tears.



The aim of the general training in the Sunshine Homes is to form healthy bodies, seemly habits, and happy, sympathetic natures; the aim of the modern kindergarten training, under the direction of Miss Nancy Catty, M.A., which has been described in previous Reports, is to inculcate independence of character and to animate and direct the intelligence.

Babies are admitted into the Homes from birth to six years of age. They leave the Homes for elementary schools when they are six or seven years old, and many letters are received from the schools expressing delight at the progress made by the Sunshine children. Delightfully happy letters come from the children

to the Matrons, and sometimes "old boys" and "old girls" condescend to re-visit the Homes. What heroes they are then to the Sunshine families clustering around them!

The admissions and discharges during the year were as follows:—

	East Grinstead	Southport	Leaming- ton
Total residents at 31st March, 1936 ... ..	32	28	29
Add admissions during year	8	6	11
	40	34	40
Less discharges ... ..	8	15	10
Total at 31st March, 1937...	32	19	30

## IX. COURT GRANGE SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND CHILDREN

**M**ENTALLY retarded children too old to enter the Sunshine Home at Leamington, that is, from seven years of age upwards, have a special school at Court Grange, Abbotskerswell, in the heart of Devonshire. They come from all parts of the country, and most of them have already been to an ordinary school for the blind, but there they have not made progress. Their brighter school-fellows have left them far behind, and they have drifted—always at the bottom of the class, absent



*School, in the lovely Devonshire air.*



*The Gymnasium at Court Grange.*



*Busy and bright on the terrace.*



from the games, the despair of their teachers, perhaps the laughing-stock of their mates. So they come to Court Grange. Here, though progress may be slow, everything is different. They can mix with children of their own standard of intelligence who will join them in work and play, and each one of them has the individual care that he or she so much needs.

That is the keynote of the school. The classes are small, and all the teaching is conducted on individual lines. It is very successful, and when the children reach the leaving age, many are ready to go into the technical schools for occupational training.

Let us continue the story of Jack, which we began in our 1934 Report. He came to the school in 1931, a "failure" from another school. At Court Grange he was found to have distinct musical ability, and in a few years' time, after patient instruction, he obtained two Associated Board successes. Now comes the sequel. At the age of 16, Jack was passed on to a school for training in piano tuning and repairing, and the reports we have received show that he is making very good progress, which, knowing Jack, we have every hope will continue. Jack's whole life might echo year after year the "failure" of his first school years were it not for the confidence instilled in him by those intervening years of diligent study in happy surroundings at Court Grange.

Following Jack's example, the Court Grange children are gaining many musical laurels. This March, for instance, at the Devon Musical Festival, the Court Grange Choir did extremely well, gaining full marks in competition for the Chester Trophy (Memory Test). The adjudicator

said that he gave the Choir the Trophy, not because he had sympathy for blind children but because "the test was really well done, and their splendid sense of rhythm was proof of excellent training." In the Singing Class the Choir competed for the Baker Trophy and shared first place with another school. Again, in the December, 1936, Pianoforte Examinations of the Associated Board, two Court Grange pupils passed the Preliminary Examination, three the Grade I Examination (one with hon. mention), one the Grade II Examination (with hon. mention), two the Grade III Examination (one with hon. mention), and one the Grade V Examination. These results show general all-round proficiency in music.

At Christmas the children gave two public performances of the operetta, *Abou Hassan*, and as a result were able to help the funds of the Abbotskerswell Cottage Garden Society. The dancing and singing were well done, and the local press remarked on the clearness and excellence of the children's enunciation. Many new friends were made, and the local residents have been given a new interest in the school.

These performances took place in the new school hall, the opening of which we described in our last Report, and they demonstrated the value of the stage and its lighting equipment. The Hall has been used every day since its opening as a Gymnasium. The results are already evident in the improved physique of most of the children. To be able to do physical exercises on apparatus like other boys and girls is in itself an excellent tonic to the striving spirit.

There are at present 32 pupils at the school.

#### X. SCHOOL JOURNEY CENTRE AND HOLIDAY HOME, NEW ROMNEY

LAST year we reported that we were enquiring into the possibility of providing a building to be used as a seaside holiday home, and also as a school journey centre, for the use of children at existing schools for the blind in term time. We have been fortunate in securing an admirable site between Dymchurch and New Romney, Kent. We have purchased a plot of land measuring 1.8 acres. Its south-eastern boundary abuts on the sea wall, beyond which is a fine stretch of sand. Plans for accommodating from 25 to 30 children have been approved, and construction has begun. Special features of the Home will be a solarium with sliding folding windows along the curved frontages, a balcony running along the whole front of the building, furniture storage arrangements enabling one room to be used as a dining



*In the Preparatory Form Room, Chorleywood College*

room or a play room, as required, sliding folding windows in this room and the class-rooms, foot baths for bathers, arrangements by which the wings of the Home can be closed if it is not full, and a play-pen, consisting of a space 15 feet by 60 feet enclosed by wire

netting, where children can play ball games without fear of losing the balls or themselves.

The initial cost will be heavy, but we are convinced that the expense will be justified. The Home will be the first of its kind in this country, and will mean much to the rising generation of blind children.

## XI. CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT

THE new College prospectus states that "the object of the College is to provide girls who are blind, or girls whose defective sight debars them from receiving the education ordinarily given in secondary schools, with a liberal education of the public school type. Its aim is to develop fully the mental, physical and social capabilities of each pupil, and so open the way, despite the handicap of blindness, to active and useful careers."

Inset in the prospectus is a leaflet which shows how this aim is being



*The College Swimming Pool.*



*Science : weighing by touch.*

achieved. It gives a summary of the examination successes of Chorleywood girls, as past and present pupils, and provides convincing proof that the school has opened the way "to active and useful careers." Past pupils of Chorleywood College are now employed as teachers in schools for the blind at home and abroad, in high schools and nursery schools, and in a boys' preparatory school; others hold responsible positions such as

that of a home teacher of the blind, a nursery governess, an occasional lecturer for the B.B.C., a staff nurse in a general hospital and private clinic, an occupational therapist, an assistant hospital almoner, a propagandist for a Society, a clerk for a Government Committee, an assistant on a dairy farm, and a preacher on a panel of the United Methodist Church.

The Old Girls themselves gave equally convincing proof that the College had achieved its aim in developing fully their "mental, physical and social capabilities" to those who met them at the long week-end reunion which took place in July, 1936—perhaps the most memorable event of the College year. From far and near they came, a host of happy young women, to attend the official meetings, social gatherings, concerts and expeditions, to swim and to re-visit their old haunts, and above all to talk and exchange news and reminiscences. Their academic news of the year included a Scholarship won on the first year examination at



Newnham College, Cambridge, a Froebel Certificate, a Licentiate in Elocution, and a British Diploma in Floral Art.

Present pupils have added, during the year, to the list of successes a place won at Somerville College, Oxford, three School Certificates (with 18 credits between them) and Music Certificates in piano, violin and rudiments. The progress in sport has been good. Full use has been made of the new swimming pool, and many Sport "X" matches have been keenly contested with teams from "sighted" schools, and won—Sport "X" being the School's own invention.

The year has been one of widening experiences,

## XII. WORCESTER COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND

ON 25th June, 1936, Worcester College Annual Speech Day, Viscount Cobham, Chairman of the Board of Governors, in the course of his speech, said that he had mentioned on several occasions the anxiety felt by the Governors concerning the future financial position. For several years the School had not been paying its way. With a full sense of the responsible step he was taking, he had therefore proposed to the other Governors that outside assistance should be sought, and eventually they had decided to approach the National Institute for the Blind. The School had received unstinted help in the past from the National Institute, which had provided it with no less a sum than £30,000, and had always assisted the College with the utmost loyalty and devotion.

Lord Cobham went on to state that matters were then progressing towards the formation of a new constitution, under which the National

including visits by parties of pupils to the Houses of Parliament, escorted by the Deputy Speaker, and to the Mansion House, where the mace and sword were passed round for all to "see," and where all were waited upon at tea by the Lord Mayor's liveried gentlemen. This year, too, the Choral and Dramatic Society has experimented in the dramatisation of *The Lonely Plough*, and gave a two-hours successful performance of scenes, with spoken interludes and appropriate music. So, using every available means, the handicap of blindness is conquered, and from the personalities that the School shapes come the achievements of the future years.

Institute would more closely co-operate with the new Board of Governors in the future administration of the College.

Fully cognizant of the admirable service rendered by Worcester College in the past, we gladly accepted the scheme put forward by the Governors, and in August, 1936, a new Deed of Trust was signed on behalf of the Governors and the Institute.

The new Trust leaves the objects and purpose of the College unchanged, and commits the general management and conduct of the College to a Governing Body consisting of (a) five persons to be nominated from time to time by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, the Corporation of the City of Worcester, the University of Oxford, the Worcester College for the Blind Old Boys' Union, and Gardner's Trust for the Blind, (b) nine other persons to be nominated from time to time by the National Institute for the Blind, and (c) other persons, not exceeding two in number, who may be co-opted by the Governing Body from time to time. The Bishop of Worcester for the time being is the Visitor of the College. The Secretary-General of the National Institute is clerk to the Governing Body, and in that capacity puts all the administrative machinery of the Institute at the Governors' disposal.

The effect of the change in administration should be to relieve the management of the College from a financial burden, and to assure to the College, under Mr. G. C. Brown's continued Headmastership, adequate resources for further expansion. Our first steps in administration have been to improve the staffing of the School and to put



*A Geography Class at Worcester College.*





*The College holds the Public Schools Chess Championship.*

in hand very necessary structural alterations and repairs.

The College, founded in 1866, is a Public School for blind boys and boys whose sight is defective. It includes a Preparatory School for boys from 8 to 12 years old, a Main School—classical, modern, and commercial—for boys from 12 to 19, and a special section for students over 19.

The College has a fine Honours List. About 120 Old Boys have graduated at the Universities, and many have obtained high honours. A number have taken Holy Orders, and others have been successful as barristers, solicitors, musicians, schoolmasters, lecturers, masseurs, and business men. In sports and games, the College has first-rate rowing and chess records.

During the year the number of boys on the roll exceeded fifty for the first time in the history of the College. A pleasing feature of this growth is the increase in the number of boys in the Preparatory School. The examination successes gained include one higher certificate and eleven school certificates of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, and five prizes, eight honourable mentions and eleven

other certificates in the examinations conducted by the Society of French Professors in England.

The Rowing and Swimming Clubs have had a successful season, and the junior members of the latter, who were members of the College Scout Troop, won the Barker Cup for swimming, diving, and life-saving in competition with other Troops of the County.

Four teams of the Chess Club have been regularly engaged, the first retaining the Public Schools Championship, the second winning the Junior Clubs Championship, and the third retaining the Championship of the Worcester and District League.

The Dramatic Society competed in the County Drama Festival, and appeared in the Midlands Finals at Birmingham. They presented Bernard Shaw's *Androcles and the Lion*, and were placed fourth in a strong field of ten. The College Players gave their services at a large number of concerts and dances, and helped to raise a considerable sum for local charities and sports clubs.



*The Swimming Pool at Worcester College.*

### **XIII. MASSAGE AND ELECTRO-THERAPY BY THE BLIND**

THE profession of massage offers such exceptional opportunities to the right kind of blind man or woman that we have been obliged to extend our work for blind masseurs during recent years. Owing to the extension we have removed the Massage

Department, the School, and the Evening Clinic from our Headquarters to more commodious premises on the fifth floor of 204-6 Great Portland Street, in the same building as our Clinic and Institute of Massage and Physiotherapy by the Blind.



*Evening Clinic : blind Operators treating out-patients.*

#### (a) **Massage School**

The new School premises comprise a large gymnasium, an electrical department, a lecture room, library, bath room, rest room for women students, staff room for teachers and sisters, and offices. The rooms are bright and airy, and the new premises are altogether much more satisfactory than the old premises, which, with the growth of the work, had become exceedingly cramped.

During the year the largest number of students undergoing training at one time was 25. Five students qualified in Massage, five in Swedish Remedial Exercises, and nine in Electrotherapy examinations of the Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics.

Very satisfactory arrangements have been made for resident students, sent for training by local Education Authorities and other bodies, at a hostel a little way out of London. The students live in a private house, with a pleasant garden, where they enjoy really comfortable home conditions.

"We were so delighted," writes a correspondent, "to receive your note with Mr. —'s terminal report. His report is

really very gratifying. We are so very glad for his sake that he has got through so well so far, and shows promise of getting through his finals without too much difficulty. He certainly deserves success."

#### (b) **Evening Massage and Electrical Clinic**

Our Evening Clinic is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 4-30 to 8 p.m. It is here, and in St.

George's and the Hampstead General Hospitals, that candidates for the examinations get the clinical experience which is compulsory. The treatments are carried out by the senior students, supervised by a sighted Sister and a blind Chartered Masseur. During the year the attendances at the Evening Clinic amounted to 5,036, the treatments to 7,389, and the medical examinations to 369. In addition to Massage and Electrotherapeutic treatments, and Swedish Remedial Exercises, facilities are now available for Foam, Brine and Aeration Baths. This increase in the type of treatments benefits students and patients alike. The gratitude of the students is expressed in high examination



*Blind Students administering diathermy current, 4-cell Schnee bath, and high frequency current.*



marks, that of the patients in hundreds of letters. "I would very much like to thank you for the kindness you have shewn my wife"; "I am very grateful for the care and attention that I have received"; "I am much better and have not felt any pain at all"; "I am ever grateful for what you are doing for me"—so they run, each a testimonial to the ability of the blind operators, the experience of the medical officers, and the courtesy and thoughtfulness of the staff.

### (c) Settlement and After-Care of Blind Chartered Masseurs and Masseuses

The period between the time when a masseur has qualified to practise and the time when he



*Eichholz Clinic : blind Masseur giving a paraffin wax bath.*

is able to earn a living by his practice would be, in most cases, an exceedingly difficult one were it not for our Massage Department, whose particular job it is to help in bridging the difficult gap. When a blind masseur has decided where he is going to settle, this Department gets into touch with the leading physicians and surgeons in the district, the local Hospitals, the Local Authorities, and the local Society for the Blind, with the object of securing their active interest in the newcomer in their midst. He may be offered, as many of our masseurs



*Eichholz Clinic : blind Masseuse testing temperature of foam bath.*

have been offered, a responsible position in a Hospital, or Clinic, or Hydropathic Establishment, or he may be able, largely through the support of the medical profession which is invariably given, gradually to build up a private practice. If he adopts the latter course, the Massage Department provides all the massage equipment and electrical apparatus that he needs, in many cases bearing the entire cost, and renews them when required at the most favourable rates.

That the work of the masseurs and masseuses we have established is satisfactory is amply proved by the support which doctors and surgeons are extending to them, and by the gratitude expressed by satisfied patients. The support of medical men is, of course, an essential factor towards success, as blind Chartered Masseurs and Masseuses may not accept patients, except under the supervision or by the recommendation of a registered medical practitioner.

Once established, the masseur has his interests advanced by the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs, incorporated under





*Blind Students being shown Swedish remedial exercise by the blind Principal.*

the Board of Trade, which has had the honour, during the year, of securing as its President the Rt. Hon. Viscount Dawson of Penn, P.C., M.D., F.R.C.P. One of its main services is to arrange suitable forms of advertising and publicity in the lay press, so that the work of blind masseurs may be kept constantly in view of the medical profession and the public. Private patients are allocated through the Association's Employment Bureau, licensed annually by the London County Council, and an ever-increasing clientèle has been formed in this way.

We have reason to be proud that blind masseurs and masseuses have carried their training into successful practice, and that the majority are self-supporting. When we receive a letter such as this: "You will be very pleased to hear that I have had a record year and have plenty of work on hand," or this: "My returns show an increase in income on the last month, and I am sure it will continue as I have received patients from fresh doctors, and have also some work at the local nursing home," we are deeply grateful to our masseurs for responding so finely to the help we have been able to give them; and we know that they, likewise, are grateful for that help when we receive such as messages as these: "I thank you for your kindness and the trouble you have taken to assist me in procuring work. It has

increased my indebtedness to the Institute still more, and I can assure you that I very much appreciate it all"; "I gave a talk on the wireless yesterday in the form of a blind man's experiences at home and abroad, with a special word for the fine qualities of the National Institute's Massage School and its teachers."

During the year, seven blind masseurs and masseuses have been started in private practice, and one has secured a teaching appointment; eleven new appointments have been secured in Hospitals, Clinics, and Homes. In addition, temporary Hospital work has been secured for others from time to time.

**(d) Alfred Eichholz Memorial Clinic and Institute of Massage and Physiotherapy by the Blind**

This Clinic has made very satisfactory strides during the year. Since its opening in July, 1934, it has maintained a high level of work and service, and has become a recognised centre in the West End of London of physiotherapeutic healing.

During the year 490 patients have attended the Clinic, and 4,195 treatments have been carried out.

The Clinic has a regular staff of blind operators, but to cope with rush periods and increase of work, the services of a number of visiting blind masseurs and masseuses have been employed—an encouraging sign of stabilised success. Large numbers of visitors, including overseas and foreign visitors, have been shown over the Clinic, and demonstrations have taken place regularly throughout the year, when large numbers of medical men and important personages have attended the Eichholz Clinic, in order to see the operators carry out a full range of treatments, which include Massage, Swedish Remedial Exercises, Faradism, Galvanism, Sinusoidal Current, Ionisation, Diathermy, High Frequency, Radiant Heat, Infra-Red Radiation, Paraffin Wax Baths, Foam, Brine, Sulphur, Aeration and Nauheim Baths. Shower-baths are also provided, and the Sister at the Clinic is in charge of the treatment given by Ultra-Violet Radiation.

The greatest care and attention to detail is given to ensure that the Clinic is run on the most thoroughly hygienic and modern lines. Over and above the skilled treatment provided for patients, the utmost consideration and attention are given to their well-being. Comfortable rest rooms, where refreshments are provided after treatment, are a feature of the Clinic, and the general surroundings, in attractive colour schemes, are conducive to rest and relaxation.

Over 90 per cent of the patients treated at the Eichholz Clinic are sent there by their own physicians or surgeons, and much appreciation is expressed by grateful patients for the relief they have secured, and by members of the medical profession for the care with which their prescriptions have been carried out.

Old students practising in the provinces and

overseas make a point of visiting the Clinic when in London, and others frequently ask their patients and friends to call and see over the Clinic. They are rightfully proud of their Headquarters, and the intention of Mr. William Eichholz to perpetuate the memory of his cousin, Dr. Alfred Eichholz, has, we think, been notably successful.

#### XIV. HOMES AND HOSTELS

"THE happiest country has no history," and each year's history of each of our happy homes and hostels is of the briefest—so many hours of recreation, so many hours of rest, so many kindly voluntary helpers, so many kindly letters of thanks.



*Rest and recreation at the Holiday Home.*

##### (a) Convalescent and Holiday Home, St. Leonard's-on-Sea

This Home is twelve years old, and during those years it has received and welcomed over 5,000 guests.

The following is a record of the residents and guests during the year :—

Permanent Guests ...	19	Men ...	316
Winter Guests ...	9	Women ...	400
Holiday Visitors ...	537		
Convalescent Visitors	78		
Sighted Guides ...	73		
	<hr/> 716		<hr/> 716

Sometime in the future we shall have another Home for the Blind at Ventnor, in the Isle

of Wight, owing to the generous thought of Mrs. Annie Fisher, who has offered us her own home there at her death.

##### (b) Guest House for Blind Women, Leamington

There are 11 residents in this Guest House for elderly women in reduced circumstances.

There have been two admissions during the year and one discharge. There has been no illness of a serious nature, and the family circle has been unbroken by death. A Talking Book machine has proved a great asset, as the industrious residents can "read" now as they knit.



*A quiet afternoon at the Guest House*



### (c) Home for Blind Women, Hove

The number of residents in this Home is 27. An additional sitting-room has been built during the last year. It is proving a great comfort as it provides a room for those who prefer quiet. The event of the year was the visit of Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, in December last, to open the Annual Bazaar. In welcoming the Duchess, Mr. W. McG. Eagar, the Institute's Secretary-General, described the Institute's policy as a desire to make its institutions "homes" without the capital "H," real homes in which individuality was respected and personality held sacred. Her Grace said: "It is in companionship and in the sense that they are doing useful work in the world that the blind find their greatest consolation."

### (d) Hostels for Blind Women

We referred in our last Report to our search

for a site suitable for an up-to-date Hostel to replace the out-of-date Hostels at 8 and 9 Oval Road. Scores of sites have been inspected but without result. We have recently, however, heard of a good possibility, and we are going into details. Meanwhile we have closed the Hostel at 9 Oval Road, and the residents have been found other accommodation. The Hostel at 8 Oval Road remains full.

The Railway Companies have kindly agreed to issue tickets at ordinary single fare for the double journey, Third Class, and 50 per cent over the Third Class fare, First Class, available on the day of issue only, to relatives and friends visiting or accompanying inmates to or from our Homes and Schools, with the exception of visitors to convalescent and holiday guests at the St. Leonard's Home.

## XV. HOME WORKERS AND SALE OF BLIND-MADE GOODS

OUR Home Workers' Scheme is the only one of our activities which is not national in scope, but it is a substantial part of a National Home Workers' Scheme. Moreover, the special facilities which our Headquarters in a busy West End thoroughfare offer to the marketing of the goods made by our home-workers are extended to the goods made by the blind in workshops throughout the country, and so the national stamp is put on this branch of our work.

From Headquarters at Reigate we look after the interests of the 308 blind handicraftsmen

who work in or from their own homes in the counties of Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire and London south of the Thames. This total number comprises the following:—

Pianoforte-tuners ...	97	Pulp-cane workers...	5
Machine knitters ...	75	Carpenters ...	4
Gen. Basket makers ...	44	Brush makers ...	3
Chair seaters ...	24	Mattress makers ...	2
Mat makers ...	17	Weaver ...	1
Hand knitters ...	13	Net maker ...	1
Boot repairers ...	10		
Wood choppers ...	6		308
Music teachers ...	6		

We do this work on behalf of the Local Authorities in the area covered. Their share is the payment of an extra "wage," or what we call "augmentation," to the workers, a payment which amounted last year to £9,003. The workers could not do without this augmentation because blindness, although it does not prevent excellence in craftsmanship, is a very grave handicap when an individual must compete with factories, skilled fingers with ingenious machines. If a blind home worker worked all the twenty-four hours of the day, he would still be handicapped because he could not possibly build up a sufficiently large market to dispose of his products, and even if he could do so, he could not do it profitably. It is just here that our Home Workers' Scheme steps in. We ensure a market for every good



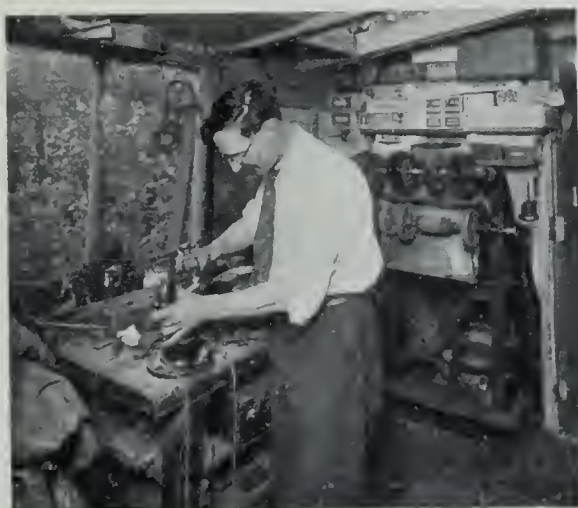
*Blind Home Worker engaged in hand-loom weaving.*



article made by a blind Home Worker by buying it ourselves. Then, by full use of publicity and up-to-date marketing methods, such as touring sales vans, displays in our show-rooms in London and Reigate, and at Exhibitions throughout the counties, we dispose of the goods that we have bought to the public, and the public is grateful to us for selling them goods of such excellent workmanship. "I think the socks very cheap, and beautifully made"; "Stool received last week. I am very pleased



*Motor sales vans tour the rural districts with blind-made goods.*



*Blind Boot Repairer at work.*

with it"; "Received baskets and tray, and we are most pleased with them"; "Very pleased with the way the linen-basket has been made"; "I have had your baskets before, and always found them most satisfactory"; "I am very pleased with the baby's hand-knitted matinée coat"; "The work in tea-tray and stand is beautiful, and was greatly admired"—these expressions of praise are taken haphazard from our files.

## XVI. CO-OPERATION

THE preceding sections of this Report contain many examples of our policy of co-operating whenever possible with bodies working for the blind in this country, throughout the Empire, and in foreign countries. We give below further examples as illustrations of

In addition to the help we give the blind Home Workers after the articles are made, we give them help before they are made, by providing tools and raw materials and looking after the upkeep of their workshops, and while they are being made by expert supervision when required.

During the year these 308 men and women, whose lives of patient, skilful toil, and whose products finished with the artist's loving care, take us back to a past generation of individual craftsmanship, have earned a total sum of £14,335, representing an increase of £952 over the previous year. Our total sales to the public of the goods we purchased from the workers and of services, such as that of the blind piano-tuners, amounted to a total sum of £17,680, an increase over the previous year of £1,276

"Do you know, I am very proud of the N.I.B. I consider my own lot and fully realise how very richly blessed I am. I thank you and those who help you from the bottom of my heart." We and those who help us can ask for no greater reward than words such as these.

"British-made, home-made, and well-made." This is the slogan of blind-made goods. We beg you who read these words to keep the slogan sounding.

the beneficial effects of the co-operative spirit which is gradually suffusing social service in this country.

### (a) Unification of Collections

On page 6 we give a list of the Societies

for the Blind with whom we have agreements relative to the collection of funds and their proper allocation to national and local activities. The majority of these agreements have worked harmoniously for a number of years. Steadily their number is increasing, and we hope that eventually there will be no Society for the Blind appealing for funds in this country irrespective of the claim for support of its fellow-Societies. Every Society may be worthy of support, but the claim for that support should be measured and adjusted by the extent, increase or decrease of its work.

The following incident illustrates the good spirit behind these agreements. Amongst the agreements signed early in 1936 was one with the newly-formed West Suffolk Association for the Blind. The Chairman, at a conference held to discuss the question, said that "the organisation of appeals in West Suffolk by the National Institute had been so progressive that there was hardly an area in West Suffolk which was not blind-minded, and from which voluntary subscriptions did not come. The ideal plan was to obtain some scheme whereby part at least of these moneys should come back directly for the West Suffolk blind." Naturally we agreed to the "ideal plan"; so did the conference, and the "unification of collections" agreement in West Suffolk was duly signed.

Up to last year one of the few parts of the country not covered by a local Society was the Isle of Man. In July, 1936, we organised a meeting there, and a Blind Welfare Society was formed. With this Society we have now negotiated a collecting agreement.

#### (b) Financial Grants

In addition to the sums of money allocated to the bodies with whom we have collecting agreements, we make occasional grants of money to Societies for special objects. A list of the grants made during the year is included in the table on page 67.

#### (c) Affiliated Bodies

We provide office accommodation and clerical assistance to certain small bodies affiliated to the Institute, each engaged in one specific branch of national service.

##### *Sir Beachcroft Towse's Ex-Service Fund for the Blind*

This Fund, which we initiated, looks after the welfare of blind ex-Service men ineligible

for training at St. Dunstan's, and their blind dependents. Our Chairman, Capt. Sir Beachcroft Towse, v.c., is Chairman of its Committee, on which St. Dunstan's and the British Legion are represented. Since its inception it has dealt with about 1,200 cases. During the year 147 new cases came before the Committee in addition to 600 old cases. A sum of £1,767 was expended on general relief, *i.e.*, clothes, extra nourishment, convalescence, holidays, dental and hospital treatment and scores of other purposes. A sum of £468 was expended on the higher education of blind dependents of ex-Service men, of £400 on the training of massage students, and of £700 on pensions, the majority of these being at the rate of 5/- a week and granted to men who, by reason of age, infirmity, service, or other exceptional conditions, have a claim to special consideration.

##### *British "Wireless for the Blind" Fund*

The object of this fund, which was also founded by us, is to provide the blind throughout the country with wireless sets. Mr. Christopher Stone's magnificent appeal on last Christmas evening broke all records, yielding a sum of £19,733. Almost all this money will be spent on loud speaker receivers to supplement or replace the earphone sets supplied in the first years of the Fund. During the year 3,263 loud speaker sets and relay installations were issued, making a total number of 29,037 sets on loan to the blind in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Of this total, more than 20,000 are still earphone sets, so that there is still plenty of work for the Fund to do, and some years must elapse before the earphone sets can be replaced.

The sets are distributed through the local blind agencies, who are in a position to make the best possible arrangements for local maintenance.

Immediately before Christmas the grand total of the Fund stood at £85,167, of which £73,682 had been expended on wireless sets and equipment.

##### *Guild of Blind Gardeners*

There are over 200 blind gardeners who are members of the Adult Branch of this Guild, which supplies them with seeds, tools, plants, advice, etc. Many of them make or supplement an income by gardening. Classes for instruction in gardening are now held in five L.C.C. schools for blind and myopic children, and instruction is given in play-time at five other schools. About 330 blind or partially sighted children are



under instruction. The Guild found permanent employment for two trained apprentices during the year.

At last year's National Rose Society's Show at Chelsea, the Guild was much gratified by the interest in its work shewn by Her Majesty Queen Mary, who spent some time in the Guild's marquee, examining the exhibits of flowers and vegetables grown by the blind. Cups, trophies, and many prizes were given for all classes.

#### (d) Educational Research

The Joint Committee of the College of Teachers of the Blind and National Institute for the Blind, set up in 1931 to consider the whole question of the education of the blind, terminated its work by the publication of its Report, *The Education of the Blind*, in the late autumn of 1936.

The Report dealt with administrative problems of education, with the general considerations governing the education of blind children, with the curriculum throughout school life, with continuation courses, with health and physical

education, and with such special questions as the retarded child, the talented child, selection for secondary and University education, and the provision of Braille textbooks for schools. Appendices gave statistical tables, suggested forms for progress reports, notes on the principal regulations affecting the education of the blind, and included an account of a special survey of physical education in schools for the blind undertaken by a physical training expert and a medical orthopaedist.

The Report has been well reviewed in a number of educational journals. "The great merit of the Report," says one reviewer, "is not that it is all-embracing, or unanimous though controversial, but that it looks forward."

During the year we have prepared seven four-page leaflets in different styles of large type, each of the seven printed on white and cream paper. They have been prepared with the help of experts on clear type, and copies are being sent free of charge, and with the concurrence of the Board of Education, to schools and classes for partially sighted children.



*The Showroom at the Institute's Headquarters offers a wide selection of goods made by the blind and goods made for the blind.*



This procedure will take one step further the experiment we began in the previous year, by producing two Readers in clear type and submitting them to test in schools, and we hope that, as a result of the testing of the leaflets in class use, we shall obtain some scientific data on the form of type and type arrangement best suited to partially sighted children. Our next step will be to find out if the publication of a series of School Readers in the correct form of type can be undertaken on a commercial basis, and if so, to enlist the practical assistance of a publisher.

#### (e) The Deaf-Blind

In our last Report we gave our reasons for establishing a Consultative Committee on the Deaf-Blind, and stated that the Committee had appointed an Organiser of Services to the Deaf-Blind who would begin her work by making a comprehensive survey of the problems involved in the Northern Counties area. Miss K. J. Allison, the lady appointed, is still engaged in the survey, and has obtained a mass of valuable information. Until Miss Allison has completed her survey we are not in a position to say what can be done further to mitigate the unimaginable hardships of men and women whose lives are passed in silence and in darkness. Matters before the main Committee during the year included hearing aids, co-operation between Blind Agencies and Deaf Agencies, missionaries, and home teaching services; and on the Committee's recommendation, we contributed £250 towards the Holiday Home for the Deaf-Blind, which has been opened at Hoylake, Cheshire. Several of the Regional Committees, notably the South Eastern and London Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Crowley, have taken active steps to deal with the problem of the deaf-blind in their areas.

#### (f) Prevention of Blindness

We are also not yet in a position to say how far we can help in putting into force the recommendations made by the Committee on the Prevention of Blindness appointed by the Union of Counties Associations for the Blind. We were represented on this Committee, and jointly with the Clothworkers' Company, financed its investigations, and we shall do all that we can to continue to help towards the solution of a problem which is of the most vital national importance. A central body with extensive powers, and the active co-operation of Local Authorities is needed, and an intensive

propaganda campaign must be undertaken. Every man, woman and child must know of the risks of blindness which occur every day from disease or from accident, and every means must be taken to prevent disease and accident.

#### (g) Imperial Co-operation

Several institutions for the blind in the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies are affiliated to or in close contact with the National Institute, and services such as the provision of embossed literature and music, and apparatus, benefit the blind of the outlying parts of the Empire as much as the blind of the United Kingdom.

We are also always ready to help special efforts in different parts of the Empire, and a typical example is afforded by India. During the year most encouraging reports have been received from the Indian Red Cross, describing their expenditure of a grant of £450 made by us for the organisation of classes for school-teachers on blindness prevention. The classes were arranged by leading ophthalmologists, and the knowledge imparted to the teachers was passed on to their pupils in the schools, and so should, in due course, permeate into many homes. So encouraging were the reports that we allocated a further sum of £170 to the Red Cross during the year, £100 to be spent at the Society's discretion, and £70 on the provision of pamphlets on Prevention of Blindness in Kanarese, Marathi and Sindhi. An earlier grant had been used to provide for the free distribution of such pamphlets in Tamil, Telugu, Gujrati and Bengali. We have been fortunate in establishing contact with Sir Henry Holland of Quetta, who is much interested in our efforts for India's blind, and ready to do whatever he can to further them.

#### (h) International Co-operation

Similarly we keep in close touch with Societies for the Blind in foreign countries. Apart from the visit of Sir Ian Fraser and Dr. Whitfield, two members of our Council, to New York, to discuss questions concerning Talking Books and Braille and Moon literature with our American cousins, the most outstanding event in this direction during the year was the visit of our representatives to the Association Valentin Haüy, Paris, to repay a courtesy extended to us in the previous year when Monsieur de Fleuriau, late Ambassador of France at the Court of St. James, and now President of the Association, paid an official visit to the Institute. As a result of these visits, a close understanding



*In the Institute's Museum of Blindiana the many devices and appliances invented for the use of the blind can be examined, and their evolution traced.*

has been established between the two organisations, and one of the first fruits of the "Entente Cordiale" has been the very interesting visit to the Institute of French massage instructors and practitioners. They were headed by M. Renaux, the Association's Secretary, the Medical Director of the Massage School in

Paris, and M. Meunier, a blind masseur of high standing, and they thoroughly inspected our School of Massage and the Eichholz Clinic, especially with a view to judging the possibilities of adding electro-therapy to the training given by the Massage School in Paris.

## XVII. PROPAGANDA

NO social service can progress without propaganda. Our propaganda is for two purposes, to assist welfare workers for the blind, and to arouse and maintain the interest of the general public.

The following services assist welfare workers for the blind:—

(a) An Information Bureau which collects and arranges information relative to work for the blind throughout the world. It maintains an indexed library of British and foreign letterpress publications dealing with the blind or written by the blind. It answers all enquiries, revises directories, translates letters, and generally acts as a guide to the investigator.

(b) A Museum which contains models of all kinds of appliances for the blind and devices which have been invented for their use, including various methods of reading and writing.

(c) A monthly letterpress magazine, *The New Beacon*, which, besides chronicling the news of the blind world, acts as an open forum for the free discussion of all questions affecting the blind.

(d) A series of letterpress booklets, the N.I.B. Bulletins, cover special aspects of blind welfare, such as Employment, the Blind Baby, Gardening for the Blind, Museums and the Blind, Basket-making, and so on. The latest addition to the series is No. 11, Games for the Blind.

The following services assist the general public to understand the significance of our work:—

(a) A steady news service is maintained, Items of interest are sent to the press throughout the country, and we are deeply grateful to editors and journalists for the immense help they have given to our work by publishing the information sent to them.

(b) A series of lectures and musical recitals, to which we have already referred, bring before the public in an attractive form the special capabilities of the blind.

(c) Talking films, the most recent being entitled *That's the Way the Money Goes*, featuring Miss Gracie Fields, are exhibited in cinemas throughout the country.

(d) Broadcast talks are given whenever the opportunity arises. An outstanding event of the year was a debate on the problem of

the blind in Mr. Howard Marshall's series of broadcast feature-talks, "It's Happening Now."

Both forms of propaganda receive the help of the Churches. The labours of our Hon. Chief Chaplain, the Rev. Canon C. E. Bolam, F.R.HIST.S., who is blind, and of other blind chaplains who preach and lecture on blind welfare in churches and chapels all over the country, are productive not only of generous financial help, but of the spiritual help which is given by prayer.

In concluding this Report, we wish to record our great appreciation of the work of the Secretary-General, Mr. W. McG. Eagar, and of the staff at the Institute Headquarters and at its many Branches during the past year ; we much appreciate their loyalty and their keenness.

To Almighty God we humbly offer our heartfelt thanks for His Benediction of our work in past years, and humbly we beseech Him to Bless our work in the years to come.



*Exterior of the Institute's Showroom at Headquarters, with a "Blintraders" Kiosk in doorway.*





*Mr. William J. Sharp, the  
Institute's blind Host, waiting to  
receive a party of visitors.*

#### AN INVITATION

**W**ORDS and pictures can give you some idea of what we are doing for the blind but, to quote the words of a visitor : " You can never appreciate the scope and the interest of the Institute's work except by an actual visit." Our Visitors' Day is on Wednesday, at 2-45 p.m., and there are special facilities for inspection on Mondays and Fridays, but you will be welcome any day. Remember, however, that on Saturdays we cannot show you the blind staff at work ; they enjoy a five-day week.

Our visitors during the past year have come in ones, twos, threes, and larger parties. They have included people from all parts of the United Kingdom, the Irish Free State, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, the United States, France, Germany, Czecho-slovakia, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Persia, the Azores, and Siam.

The eager interest of the whole family of nations in our work was delightfully illustrated recently when our blind host, Mr. William J. Sharp, had the pleasure of doing the honours of " his kingdom " to four charming young ladies, each of different nationality. " You can't possibly remember our personal names," said one of them, " so let me introduce my companions and myself by the names of our respective countries. I am Miss America, this Miss Czecho-slovakia, this Miss Austria, and this Miss Siam."

Not only have our visitors been of every race and nation ; they have been of all classes, trades and professions. There have been many blind and many sighted. A gratifying proportion have been teachers of the blind, or people connected with various organisations and associations for the blind ; and of the general public there have been doctors, ministers and clergy, a bishop, musicians, journalists, business people (who have got special time off for the purpose), students—especially of divinity and social subjects, sisterhoods, guilds, political associations, etc.

Do please visit the Institute when you next have the opportunity.

## OBITUARY.

We deeply regret to report the deaths of :—

**Dr. F. W. Alexander, O.B.E.**, formerly Medical Officer of Health for the Bromley and Poplar districts, who on retirement devoted his time to originating puzzles and other ingenious devices for the blind.

**Mrs. Adolphus Duncombe**, the founder, in 1921, of the Guild of Blind Gardeners, and its President from 1921 to 1931. She had herself been totally blind since 1917.

**Colonel William Elliot, C.B.**, who rendered invaluable service to the Students' Library of the National Institute for the Blind, and was a Braille instructor.

**Miss Laura Gargett**, formerly on the appeals staff of the National Institute for the Blind, and later of the Greater London Fund for the Blind.

**Dr. G. W. N. Joseph**, Medical Officer of Health, Warrington; Vice-Chairman, Northern Counties Association for the Blind; Chairman, North Regional Consultative Committee on the Deaf-Blind; member of the Joint Blind Welfare Committee and of the Prevention of Blindness Committee.

**Richard Lowry**, Branch Secretary, National Institute for the Blind, Merseyside and North Wales Branch, from 1919 to 1930.

**Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy**, the famous teacher of Dr. Helen Keller, and a Vice-President of the National Institute for the Blind.

**H. N. Mathews**, a member of the Talking Books Selection Sub-Committee of the National Institute for the Blind, and a voluntary reader for recording.

**Lord Moynihan, of Leeds**, who became, in 1933, President of the Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs, and in 1934, Chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee of the Eichholz Memorial Clinic and Institute of Massage and Physio-therapy by the Blind.

**Miss Kate Oliver**, of Brighton, a member of the Homes Sub-Committee of the National Institute for the Blind.

**T. G. Osborn, F.R.C.O.**, Director of Music, since 1917, at the London Society for Teaching and Training the Blind, and a member of the National Institute's Music Sub-Committee.

**Captain C. W. M. Plenderleath, R.N., C.B.E.**, Chairman of the House Committee of Court Grange Special School for Blind Children, a former member of the Executive Council of the National Institute for the Blind, and a member of the National Institute's South-Western Counties Collecting Committee.

**Mrs. H. C. Preece**, a life-long friend and helper of the blind, and wife of Mr. H. C. Preece, the blind lecturer and appeals organiser.

**Leonard Stemp**, Recording Manager of Talking Books for the National Institute's Sound Recording Committee.

**George William Winterbottom, O.B.E.**, Hon. Treasurer of the National Institute's Sunshine Home for Blind Babies, Southport.





# GENERAL CHARITY FUND.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
BRaille, OTHER PUBLICATIONS AND APPARATUS ACCOUNT DEFICIT (see page 53)				7,863	19	8
HOME INDUSTRIES ACCOUNT DEFICIT (see page 54)				2,176	2	10
EICHHOLZ CLINIC DEFICIT (see page 55)				480	14	11
EXPENDITURE ON HOMES AND SCHOOLS—						
Massage School (see page 55)				4,022	9	10
Blind Babies Homes (see page 56)				11,354	11	3
Chorleywood College (see page 56)				6,368	0	0
Other Homes and Hostels (see page 57)				10,077	3	11
Court Grange Special School (see page 57)				4,248	15	5
				36,071	0	5
WORCESTER COLLEGE DEFICIT (see page 61)				160	19	7
PAYMENTS TO THE BLIND—						
Wages, etc., of Blind engaged in Management and Raising Revenue				5,131	9	5
Augmentation of Wages paid to Blind (including Wages and expenses of their sighted guides).	6,081	4	2			
Higher Education and Training Fees	2,793	3	2			
Assistance and other expenses on behalf of Blind Persons	14,788	15	3			
				23,663	2	7
ALLOCATIONS & GRANTS (see page 67)						
Allocations under Unification Agreements				28,608	10	5
Grants to Societies for the Blind...				1,703	13	6
Share of the National Library for the Blind under Unification Agreements				5,074	16	5
Amounts returned to Societies conducting collections				1,241	0	6
Collections made on behalf of other Societies—Contra				599	0	9
Grant—Worcester College for the Blind				4,814	6	3
Total payments to the Blind and to Agencies for the Blind				70,835	19	10
COST OF RAISING REVENUE—						
Salaries and Wages, etc., Sighted	15,805	15	10			
Blind Canvassers' Wages & Allces. (see Wages, etc., under "Payments to the Blind" above).						
Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Postage and Telephone	4,054	14	9			
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Fuel, Light, Cleaning and Repairs	1,613	13	6			
Collecting Boxes, Bazaars, Lectures, etc.	4,486	14	7			
Flag Days	1,453	12	1			
Proportion of Head Office Expenses charged to Raising Revenue	3,031	12	10			
				30,446	3	7
COST OF MANAGEMENT—						
Salaries and Wages including Insurance. Sighted	2,457	19	5			
Salaries and Wages including Insurance. Blind (see Wages, etc., under "Payments to the Blind" above).						
Printing, Stationery, Advertising and Postage	437	12	10			
Alterations, Repairs & Maintenance	1,323	5	3			
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning	661	13	8			
Travelling and other Expenses	1,228	19	5			
				6,109	10	7
Carried forward				£154,144	11	5

## INCOME.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS AND COLLECTIONS—						
Subscriptions, Donations and Appeals				31,298	0	11
Collections, including Flag Days				69,660	15	2
Receipts on behalf of other Societies—Contra				599	0	9
Allocation from Greater London Fund				10,675	0	0
Allocations from Blind Societies under Collecting Agreements				5,636	2	8
				117,868	19	6
MISCELLANEOUS				1,603	7	7
DIVIDENDS, INTEREST AND RENTS				8,817	4	5
AMOUNTS RECEIVED IN RESPECT OF—						
Massage School (see page 55)				3,495	4	3
Blind Babies Homes (see page 56)				5,398	14	10
Chorleywood College (see page 56)				5,030	10	7
Other Homes and Hostels (see page 57)				6,425	13	10
Court Grange Special School (see page 57)				2,782	17	5
				23,133	0	11
GENERAL LEGACIES (see page 66)				26,264	19	4
Less Publicity				1,062	15	2
TRANSFERRED TO						
BALANCE SHEET—				25,202	4	2
General Account	23,907	13	4			
Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children	1,294	10	10	25,202	4	2
Carried forward				£151,422	12	5

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...				154,144	11	5
OTHER EXPENSES—							
Benevolent Allowances	...	826	7	11			
Audit Fee, Legal and Professional Charges	...	311	18	6			
Maintenance of Property at Hoole							
Bank, Chester	...	229	18	2			
Pension Scheme Contribution	...	2,800	3	8			
Miscellaneous	...	389	6	0			
					4,557	14	3
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION—							
Freeholds and Leaseholds—	...	1,685	7	0			
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	...	590	18	8			
					2,276	5	8
					£160,978	11	4

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...				151,422	12	5
BALANCE CARRIED TO BALANCE SHEET—							
Deficit, General Account	...	7,893	14	11			
Balance—Sunshine Fund for Blind Babies and Children	£642	2	0				
Less—Allocation, Chorleywood College and Worcester College	...	2,304	6	0			
					1,662	4	0
					9,555	18	11
					£160,978	11	4

## BRaille, OTHER PUBLICATIONS AND APPARATUS.\*

### Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

#### EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Stock at 1st April, 1936	...				24,722	17	0
Purchase of Materials	...	4,312	13	4			
Purchase of Manufactured Goods and Apparatus	...	6,318	0	4			
					10,630	13	8
Wages paid to Blind Workers (exclusive of Augmentation)	...				2,205	9	0
Wages paid to Sighted Workers	...				4,826	16	1
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance	...				218	18	0
Management, Editorial Salaries and Expenses	...				6,041	16	5
Rent, Rates, Insurance, Telephone, Fuel, Light and Cleaning	...				941	11	3
Repairs and Maintenance	...				114	18	3
Printing and Stationery	...				294	13	5
Postage and Carriage	...				558	6	10
Depreciation on Plant	...				296	0	9
Miscellaneous	...				60	18	5
					£50,912	19	1

#### INCOME.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Stock at 31st March, 1937	...				24,027	8	3
Sale of Embossed Books, etc.	...	10,522	0	8			
Less Reductions allowed from Cost Price of Books, etc.	...	5,401	6	6			
					5,120	14	2
Sale of Manufactured Goods & Apparatus	£6,008	7	4				
Less Reductions from Cost Price of Apparatus	...	271	7	10			
					5,736	19	6
					10,857	13	8
Interest on Endowments	...				47	5	3
Income Tax Recovered	...				9	8	9
Grant, Local Government Act, 1929	...				7,970	0	0
Miscellaneous	...				137	3	6
Deficit transferred to General Charity Fund Account	...				7,863	19	8
					£50,912	19	1

(\* see also page 60 "Moon Society" Publications.)

# HOME INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

## Trading Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To STOCK AT 1ST APRIL, 1936—				By Sale of Finished Goods, Services			
Manufactured Goods ...	3,932	12	11	and Materials ...			17,680 2 9
Raw Materials ...	979	3	4	Stock at 31st March, 1937—			
Miscellaneous ...	68	12	9	Manufactured Goods ...	3,756	15	0
			4,980 9 0	Raw Materials ...	1,110	11	6
PURCHASES—				Miscellaneous ...	83	2	1
Payments to Home							4,950 8 7
Workers ...	8,384	12	6				
Less : Cost of Mater-							
ials supplied ...	2,798	3	2				
			5,586 9 4				
Raw Materials ...	3,870	1	3				
Manufactured Goods ...	4,258	5	7				
			13,714 16 2				
Carriage Inwards...			161 18 9				
Maintenance of Delivery Vans ...			517 18 8				
Travelling ...			421 5 3				
Superintending Home Workers ...			1,027 7 6				
Provision of Workshop Equip-							
ment, Tools, etc. ...			535 4 4				
Balance : Gross Profit carried to							
Profit and Loss Account ...			1,271 11 8				
			£22,630 11 4				£22,630 11 4

## Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Salaries and Wages—				By Gross Profit carried from Trading			
Sighted ... ..	3,154	19	4	Account ... ..		1,271	11 8
Blind ... ..	783	18	11	Net Loss carried down ... ..		6,584	14 6
			3,938 18 3				
Health, Pensions and Unemploy-							
ment Insurance ... ..		120	15 1				
Maintenance of Sales Vans ... ..		827	12 9				
Travelling ... ..		52	3 11				
Postage and Carriage ... ..		708	5 0				
Exhibition and Sales Expenses,							
Hire of Halls, etc. ... ..		367	8 8				
Repairs and Alterations to Premises		60	4 11				
Printing, Stationery & Advertising		513	17 0				
Rent, Rates, Insurance and Tele-							
phone ... ..		302	7 6				
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ... ..		117	4 10				
Miscellaneous ... ..		39	17 1				
Contributions to Sick Fund ... ..		62	10 5				
Management Expenses ... ..		274	11 4				
Depreciation—							
Motor Vans ... ..	227	6	3				
Furniture ... ..	70	13	11				
Freehold ... ..	64	0	0				
			362 0 2				
Reserve for Doubtful Debts and							
Bad Debts written off ... ..		108	9 3				
			£7,856 6 2				£7,856 6 2
To Net Loss brought down ... ..				By Donations, etc. ... ..		149	0 9
Augmentation ... ..	6,584	14	6	Bank Interest ... ..		2	16 3
Other Assistance ... ..	9,002	15	0	Grants—			
	1,482	1	5	Local Government Act, 1929 ... ..	5,738	16	1
				County and Borough Councils			
				for Augmentation ... ..	9,002	15	0
							14,741 11 1
				Deficit, £7 1s. 4d. per Worker,			
				transferred to General Charity			
				Fund Account ... ..		2,176	2 10
			£17,069 10 11				£17,069 10 11



# ALFRED EICHHOLZ MEMORIAL CLINIC, LONDON.

## Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Salaries, Wages and Commission :				By Clinic Fees ...	...	...	1,835 8 3
Massage Staff ...	690	13	2	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	10 10 10
Other Staff ...	524	8	7				
			1,215 1 9	Operating Deficit ...	...	...	1,845 19 1
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance ...			31 15 1				965 4 3
Fuel, Light, Cleaning and Telephone ...			241 6 2				
Rent and Rates ...			357 2 3				
Medical Fees ...			235 4 0				
Drugs and Accessories ...			51 2 11				
Laundry ...			54 18 6				
Postage and Carriage ...			10 4 1				
Printing and Stationery ...			21 12 7				
Miscellaneous ...			19 2 4				
			2,237 9 8				
Management Expenses ...			297 0 3				
Repairs and Maintenance ...			31 13 4				
Reserve for Bad & Doubtful Debts			20 0 0				
Depreciation :							
Leasehold ...	119	8	0				
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment ...	105	12	1				
			225 0 1				
			£2,811 3 4				£2,811 3 4
To Operating Deficit ...			965 4 3	By Special Donation (William Eichholz, Esq.) ...	£374	1	8
				Income Tax Recovered ...	110	7	8
							484 9 4
				Net Deficit transferred to General Charity Fund Account ...			480 14 11
			£965 4 3				£965 4 3

## MASSAGE DEPARTMENT.

### Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Salaries, Wages and Fees:				By Training, Maintenance, Examination and Clinic Fees ...	...	...	3,302 5 3
Blind, Exclusive of Augmentation	890	1	0	Donations ...	...	...	9 0
Sighted ...	828	17	2	Grants :			
			1,718 18 2	Local Government Act, 1929 ...	40	0	0
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance			28 7 9	Board of Education ...	92	10	0
Postage and Carriage ...			14 15 1	Essex Education Committee ...	60	0	0
Fuel, Light, Cleaning, Upkeep and Laundry ...			158 16 9				192 10 0
Settlement of Blind Masseurs and Masseuses, including Apparatus, Medical Supplies and Appliances ...			377 15 6	Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	3,495	4	3
Maintenance and Examination Fees ...			1,203 16 8	Deficit borne by General Charity Fund	527	5	7
Fees paid for Supervision of Students' Work ...			4 4 0				
Printing and Stationery ...			44 17 1				
Travelling ...			5 3 0				
Rent, Rates, Insurance and Telephone ...			324 9 1				
Miscellaneous ...			19 4				
Management Expenses ...			126 10 8				
Depreciation: Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment			13 16 9				
Total Carried to General Charity Fund			£4,022 9 10				£4,022 9 10

# HOMES FOR BLIND BABIES.

EAST GRINSTEAD, SUSSEX ; LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE ; SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matrons and Nurses ...	2,971	11	5	By Fees, Local Authorities for Maintenance	3,097	19	3
Wages of Servants (including Laundry, Char-				Fees, etc., received from Parents, Guardians,			
women and Gardeners) ...	1,298	11	3	Friends, Societies, etc. ...	317	17	6
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance,				Grant, Board of Education ...	230	2	1
etc. ...	86	16	3	Donations and Collections ...	1,085	1	7
Provisions ...	1,837	18	11	Dividends on Investments ...	649	9	9
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Educational				Income Tax Recovered ...	16	13	0
Books and Apparatus ...	122	6	4	Miscellaneous ...	1	11	8
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ...	940	16	9				
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone ...	293	6	9	Total carried to General Charity Fund	5,398	14	10
Renewals ...	187	11	0	Deficit borne by General Charity Fund (Blind			
Medical Treatment, Medicine, Dressings,				Babies and Children) ...	5,955	16	5
Bandages, etc. ...	713	16	8				
Travelling ...	67	3	9				
Clothing, Staff ...	83	10	5				
Clothing, Babies ...	82	16	2				
Superannuation ...	73	6	10				
Miscellaneous ...	63	12	10				
	8,823	5	4				
Management Expenses ...	600	19	1				
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including							
Repairs) ...	769	13	3				
Bad Debts written off ...							
Freeholds and Leaseholds ...	£984	10	8				
Furniture Fixtures and Equip-							
ment ...	176	2	11				
	1,160	13	7				
Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	£11,354	11	3		£11,354	11	3

## CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE FOR GIRLS WITH LITTLE OR NO SIGHT.

Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matron, Servants, etc. ...	2,403	1	10	By Maintenance and other Fees paid by Parents			
Health, Pensions, and Unemployment Insur-				and Guardians ...	964	12	6
ance, etc. ...	19	12	3	Fees paid by Educational Authorities, etc. ...	2,672	7	7
Provisions ...	920	8	11	Grant, Board of Education ...	779	16	9
Laundry ...	243	10	9	Donations and Collections ...	15	2	0
Other Household Expenses and Sundries ...	19	15	4	Dividends on Investments ...	523	11	10
Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone ...	209	8	11	Income Tax recovered ...	74	19	11
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ...	573	3	0				
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Educational				Total carried to General Charity Fund	5,030	10	7
Books and Apparatus ...	174	4	1	Deficit borne by General Charity Fund	1,337	9	5
Travelling ...	13	9	7				
Renewals ...	46	14	6				
Teachers' Superannuation ...	104	7	0				
	4,727	16	2				
Management Expenses ...	329	1	6				
Upkeep of Building and Grounds (including							
Repairs and Wages of Engineers) ...	619	11	9				
Bad Debts written off ...	38	8	6				
Depreciation :							
Freehold ...	£543	10	6				
Furniture, Fixtures, and Equip-							
ment ...	109	11	7				
	653	2	1				
Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	£6,368	0	0		£6,368	0	0

**CONVALESCENT AND HOLIDAY HOME, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.  
GUEST HOUSE FOR BLIND WOMEN, LEAMINGTON.**

**WAVERTREE HOUSE, HOVE.**

**HOSTEL FOR BLIND WOMEN, 8 OVAL ROAD, LONDON.**

**HOSTEL FOR BLIND WOMEN, 9 OVAL ROAD, LONDON.**

**Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.**

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Matrons, Servants, etc. ...	2,298	11	5	By Maintenance Fees ...	5,046	9	0
Health, Pensions, and Unemployment Insurance, etc. ...	58	3	3	Fees paid by the National Institute for the Blind ...	518	5	4
Provisions ...	2,873	14	9	Grant, Local Government Act, 1929 ...	582	0	3
Laundry ...	492	10	11	Donations and Collections ...	13	16	0
Other Household Expenses and Sundries ...	82	11	0	Dividends on Investments ...	231	12	11
Rent, Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone ...	423	1	10	Income Tax Recovered ...	7	18	8
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ...	877	10	10	Miscellaneous ...	25	11	8
Medical Charges ...	206	7	7				
Printing, Stationery and Postage ...	96	0	3	Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	6,425	13	10
Travelling ...	24	16	3	Deficit borne by General Charity Fund ...	3,651	10	1
Renewals ...	224	17	5				
Clothing, Inmates ...	6	18	7				
Clothing, Staff ...	33	11	8				
	7,698	15	9				
Management Expenses ...	739	9	5				
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs, etc.) ...	706	18	0				
Depreciation and Amortisation :							
Freeholds and Leaseholds ...	£705	7	8				
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment ...	226	13	1				
	932	0	9				
Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	£10,077	3	11		£10,077	3	11

**COURT GRANGE SPECIAL SCHOOL, ABBOTSKERSWELL, DEVON.**

**Income and Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.**

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Salaries of Teachers, Matron and Nurses ...	1,363	8	2	By Maintenance and other Fees paid by Local Authorities ...	2,754	6	3
Wages of Servants (including Laundry, Charwomen and Gardeners) ...	465	1	3	Grant, Board of Education ...	22	7	10
Health, Pensions & Unemployment Insurance, etc. ...	32	4	10	Miscellaneous ...	6	3	4
Provisions ...	499	9	6				
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Educational Books and Apparatus ...	85	13	7	Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	2,782	17	5
Fuel, Light and Cleaning ...	260	10	3	Deficit borne by General Charity Fund ...	1,465	18	0
Rates, Taxes, Insurance and Telephone ...	99	17	9				
Renewals ...	44	6	6				
Medical Charges ...	177	14	6				
Travelling ...	109	16	9				
Clothing, Staff ...	15	14	8				
Clothing, Pupils ...	49	3	7				
Superannuation ...	47	14	9				
Recreation and Entertainments ...	9	5	8				
Miscellaneous ...	33	16	3				
	3,293	18	0				
Management Expenses ...	162	14	3				
Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds (including Repairs, etc.) ...	271	19	7				
Depreciation :							
Freehold ...	£451	19	4				
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment ...	68	4	3				
	520	3	7				
Total carried to General Charity Fund ...	£4,248	15	5		£4,248	15	5



# Other Accounts for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

## ARMITAGE MEMORIAL FUND.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To National Institute for the Blind General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents) ... ..	£122	0	0	By Cash received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers ... ..	122	0	0

## ARMITAGE FUND FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF BLIND WRITERS.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Amounts paid to Blind Writers ... ..	93	13	4	By Cash received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers ... ..	110	17	2
Surplus taken to National Institute for the Blind—General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents) ...	17	3	10				
	<u>£110</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>£110</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

## BAILEY BEQUEST.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To General Charity Fund for General Purposes ...	254	4	10	By Dividends on Investment ... ..	559	6	4
General Charity Fund for Assistance to Necessitous Blind ... ..	254	4	10				
(The above items are included in General Charity Fund—National Institute for the Blind, under Dividends, Interest and Rents)							
London Association for the Blind ... ..	25	8	4				
Barclay Workshops for Blind Women ... ..	25	8	4				
	<u>£559</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>£559</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

## SALOMON'S BEQUEST.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To National Institute for the Blind—General Charity Fund Account (included in Dividends, Interest and Rents) ... ..	£497	0	0	By Dividends on Investment ... ..	497	0	0

## LEEDS EMBOSSED BOOKS FUND.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Cash at Bank, 1st April, 1936 ... ..	72	2	5	By Amounts expended on goods supplied to Leeds Institution ... ..	68	12	10
Amount received from the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers ... ..	47	17	10	Cash at Bank, 31st March, 1937 ... ..	51	14	7
Deposit Interest ... ..	7	2					
	<u>£120</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>		<u>£120</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>

NOTE.—The Capital Stock of this Fund is held in trust by the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, and the dividends received and paid over by them are for the supply of Braille Literature etc., for the benefit of the Blind of Leeds and District.

# THE HENRY STAINSBY MEMORIAL GIFT FUND FOR THE BLIND.

RECEIPTS.				£	s.	d.
To Cash at Bank, 1st April, 1936	...	...	...	26	9	3
Dividends on Investment	...	...	...	63	5	4
Deposit Interest	...	...	...		2	9
				<hr/>		
				£89	17	4

PAYMENTS.				£	s.	d.
By Amounts expended in Gifts	...	...	...	82	16	9
Cash at Bank, 31st March, 1937	...	...	...	7	0	7
				<hr/>		
				£89	17	4

A. J. W. KITCHIN { *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*  
 ERNEST WHITFIELD { *National Institute for the Blind.*

We have examined the above account with the books and vouchers of the Fund, and certify the same to be in accordance therewith, and in our opinion correct.

KENT HOUSE, TELEGRAPH STREET, E.C.2.  
 9th July, 1937.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & Co.,  
*Chartered Accountants,*  
*Auditors.*

NOTE.—Capital Stock of the Fund, £1,807 14s. 2d. 3½% Conversion Loan Inscribed Stock, is held in trust by the National Institute for the Blind.

## THE MOON SOCIETY.

### Balance Sheet, 31st March, 1937.

LIABILITIES.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital Account	...	...	...	22,901	4	8
General Purposes Fund	...	...	1,804 16 3			
Less Balance from General Charity Fund Account	...	...	70 14 11			
				1,734	1	4
Sundry Creditors	...	...	...	840	19	5
				<hr/>		
				£25,476	5	5

ASSETS.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Freehold Property	...	...	4,423 18 11			
Printing Machinery	...	...	1,298 16 4			
Furniture and Fittings	...	...	120 18 6			
(as valued independently in 1935, ———— plus additions, less Depreciation)				5,843	13	9
Investments (see page 64)	...	...		17,057	10	11
				22,901	4	8
Stock as valued by Officials of the Society	...	...	...	968	15	3
Sundry Debtors, less Reserve for Doubtful Debts	...	...	...	367	14	0
Cash—						
At Bank and in Hand	...	...	...	1,238	11	6
				<hr/>		
				£25,476	5	5

A. J. W. KITCHIN { *Joint Honorary Treasurers of the*  
 ERNEST WHITFIELD { *National Institute for the Blind.*

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion the above Balance Sheet at the 31st March, 1937, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Society's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shewn by the books of the Society.

KENT HOUSE, TELEGRAPH STREET, E.C.2.  
 9th July, 1937.

JACKSON, PIXLEY & CO.,  
*Chartered Accountants,*  
*Auditors*

### THE MOON SOCIETY (continued)

General Charity Fund Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.
To Net Loss transferred from Publications Account	833	11	4
Gifts ... ..	3	10	9
Augmentation of Wages—Blind Staff ... ..	116	18	4
Annuity payable under the Will of the late Miss A. E. C. Moon ... ..	20	0	0
Pension Scheme Contributions ... ..	99	19	6
	<u>£1,073</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>11</u>

INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions and Donations ... ..	...	...	...
Dividends ... ..	556	3	11
Income Tax Recovered ... ..	151	11	8
Rents ... ..	...	...	...
Balance carried to Balance Sheet ... ..	...	...	...
		<u>707</u>	<u>15</u>
		280	0
		70	14
		<u>£1,073</u>	<u>19</u>
			<u>11</u>

Publications Account for the Year ended 31st March, 1937.\*

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Stock at 1st April, 1936 ... ..			672 7 5	By Sale of Books ... ..	2,587	19	5
Salaries and Wages of Production	1,567	7	2	Sale of Magazines and Newspapers	827	4	0
Health, Pensions and Unemployment Insurance, etc. ... ..		60	17 4		3,415	3	5
Materials for Transcribing, Embossing, Binding, etc. ... ..	1,022	19	3	Less Reductions allowed from Cost			
Printing, Stationery, Postage, Carriage and Packing ... ..		237	4 11	Price of Books, etc. ... ..	1,637	11	0
Fuel, Light, Water and Power ... ..		142	11 11			1,777	12 5
Rates, Insurance and Telephone ... ..		38	6 10	Miscellaneous ... ..			8 6
Repairs and Maintenance to Premises and Machinery ... ..		39	18 0	Stock at 31st March, 1937 ... ..			968 15 3
General Expenses ... ..		2	4 2	Gross Loss Carried down ... ..			1,427 3 10
Depreciation :							
Freehold ... ..	232	16	9				
Plant ... ..	144	6	3				
Furniture and Fittings ... ..	13	0	0				
		390	3 0				
	£4,174	0	0				
To Gross Loss brought down ... ..	1,427	3	10	By Grant Local Government Act, 1929		1,385	0 0
Management Expenses and other				Net Loss carried to General Charity			
Salaries ... ..	771	8	6	Fund Account ... ..		833	11 4
Travelling Expenses ... ..		4	4 0				
Audit Fee and Legal Charges ... ..		15	15 0				
	£2,218	11	4				

(\*see also page 53 "Braille" Publications).



### Balance Sheet at 31st March, 1937.

61

# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

INVESTMENTS 31st MARCH, 1937

## General Investments.

General Investments.							Book Value						
Nominal													
£	s.	d.	GENERAL ACCOUNT.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
39,365	5	9	2½%	Consolidated Loan	...	...	...	30,889	4	6			
15,329	2	2	3½%	War Loan, 1952	...	...	...	15,600	19	7			
52,888	8	4	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961	...	...	...	53,311	8	5			
395	2	5	4%	Funding Loan, 1960/90	...	...	...	349	13	8			
10,077	5	1	4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957	...	...	...	11,011	7	4			
727	1	8	4%	National Savings Bonds Series "B"	...	...	...	608	6	8			
15,000	0	0	5%	Conversion Loan 1944/64	...	...	...	15,340	0	0			
1,750	0	0	3%	India Stock, 1948	...	...	...	941	5	0			
1,026	15	3	3%	Cape of Good Hope, 1933/43	...	...	...	664	0	0			
1,200	0	0	3%	Province of Quebec, 1937	...	...	...	1,080	0	0			
714	4	10	4½%	New Zealand, 1948/58	...	...	...	719	7	6			
1,000	0	0	4%	Brazilian Bonds, 1889	...	...	...	235	0	0			
205	0	0	4%	London Midland & Scottish Railway Preference	...	...	...	138	6	3			
488	0	0	4%	Southern Railway Debentures	...	...	...	394	1	2			
691	0	6	4½%	London County Consolidated Stock, 1945/85 (Professor McHardy Bequest)	...	...	...	724	14	3			
3,287	7	8	5%	Conversion Loan, 1944/64 (Professor McHardy Bequest)	...	...	...	4,068	2	11			
							136,075	17	3				

## SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.

9,211	15	11	2½% Consolidated Loan	...	...	...	7,247	5	1
3,374	15	7	3½% War Loan, 1952	...	...	...	3,404	0	0
25,359	17	9	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	...	...	...	20,354	9	10
3,338	7	11	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957	...	...	...	3,159	1	5
1,700	0	0	3½% Dominion of Canada, 1930/50	...	...	...	1,394	0	0
242	15	3	Pearl Assurance, Ordinary Shares	...	...	...	2,816	10	0
							38,375	6	4

## CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE.

1,678	17	9	3% India Stock, 1948	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
							175,451	3	7

## INVESTMENTS SPECIFICALLY APPROPRIATED

### GENERAL ACCOUNT—HELD UNDER OBLIGATION.

374	12	3	3½% War Loan, 1952	...	...	...	378	7	2
520	0	0	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	...	...	...	520	0	0
							240	0	0
							1,138	7	2

### SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.

			BLIND BABIES' HOME, EAST GRINSTEAD—			£	s.	d.	
305	10	3	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Miss Ema Rosenthal)	...	227	4	9	
262	17	10	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Georgina Elizabeth Gearing)	...	225	0	0	
1,574	15	10	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Charlotte Doveton)	...	1,312	7	11	
120	7	11	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Henry Edgar Vaux Huggett)	...	100	0	0	
4,026	16	7	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Henry Peech)	...	3,030	16	0	
2,957	5	5	4%	Funding Loan, 1960/90 (Mrs. Emma Hinchcliffe)	...	2,598	11	2	
16	13	10	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Thomas F. Drake)	...	18	0	0	
90	12	3	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss Catherine Anne Clark)	...	97	14	2	
9	6	11	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss Isabella Annand)	...	10	0	0	
23	7	5	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Arthur Sebag Montefiore)	...	25	0	0	
467	8	1	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Douglas Eyre)	...	500	0	0	
91	11	2	4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Miss E. L. Leigh)	...	100	0	0	
28	8	0	4%	Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Mrs. A. A. Croall)	...	31	0	4	
							8,275	8	4
			BLIND BABIES' HOME, LEAMINGTON—						
60	18	4	2½%	Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Augusta Maria Starkey)	...	50	0	0	
160	1	4	3½%	Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss Clara Buckler)	...	171	4	7	
							221	4	7

Carried forward 8,496 12 11 1,138 7 2 175,451 3 7

# INVESTMENTS—continued.

Nominal							Book Value		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
			Brought forward	...	...	...	8,196	12	11
			BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT—				1,138	7	2
33	12	9	2½% Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Annie Isabel Kinkade)	25	0	0	175,151	3	7
221	10	0	2½% Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Mary Pilling) ...	200	0	0			
198	9	11	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Miss Maria Smith) ...	200	0	0			
803	14	1	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Harriet Ann Ashworth) ...	677	4	5			
125	10	11	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Madeline Bowers)	100	0	0			
50	8	6	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Ernest Collier Clark)	50	0	0			
279	17	8	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Arthur William Lazenby) ...	211	9	9			
278	19	1	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Edith Wild) ...	276	19	7			
1,156	6	7	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (William Henry Wilson) ...	907	19	8			
4	12	9	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss Gladys Vera Chaplin) ...	5	0	0			
552	19	3	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss E. E. Varley) ...	591	10	7			
154	2	0	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (James Walker) ...	180	0	0			
48	1	5	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (J. W. Shaw) ...	52	10	0			
9	3	1	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Mrs. Emilie M. Eastham) ...	10	0	0			
91	11	3	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Mrs. Elizabeth A. Williams) ...	100	0	0			
45	15	7	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Mrs. Lucy I. Kelly)...	50	0	0			
494	10	5	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Miss Sarah A. Pilkington) ...	540	2	2			
82	8	1	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Henry Marshall) ...	90	0	0			
						4,267	16	2	
							12,764	9	1
									13,902 16 3

13,902 16 3

## INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS

### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

136	10	0	2½% Consolidated Loan (Dr. Howell Rees)	100	0	0								
200	0	0	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Sir John Howard)	200	0	0								
100	15	10	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (J. W. Comben)	100	15	0								
258	11	8	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (J. J. Crosfield)	200	0	0								
113	5	8	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Henry Ireland)	100	0	0								
25	15	8	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss Mary Jesson)	20	0	0								
667	3	0	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkham)	500	0	0								
63	8	8	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Louis Sterne)	50	0	0								
12,425	0	0	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Leopold Salomons Endowment Fund)	9,600	0	0								
7,113	1	10	5% Conversion Loan, 1944/64 (Miss Constance de Jong)	7,292	4	11								
750	0	0	Sir Alfred Jones Trust & Estate Co., Ltd. (Sir Alfred Jones)	750	0	0								
309	19	6	2½% Consolidated Loan (Sir Alfred Jones)	250	0	0								
400	0	0	3% Local Loans (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)	276	0	0								
1,908	19	8	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)	1,932	16	11								
3,699	9	7	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)	2,996	4	2								
1,000	0	0	4% London, Midland & Scottish Railway Preference (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)	851	7	1								
480	0	0	4% London, Midland & Scottish Railway Debentures (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)	427	4	0								
1,000	0	0	4% London & North Eastern Railway Second Preference (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)	844	9	9								
1,000	0	0	5% Great Western Railway Consolidated Guaranteed (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)	1,100	15	9								
1,000	0	0	5% Great Western Railway Consolidated Preference (Sir Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)	1,076	3	3								
539	15	0	3% Local Loans (Henry Eskell David)	500	0	0								
5,224	16	2	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (William Brown Hextall)	5,633	19	4								
10	9	8	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. J. Rainsforth)	11	6	1								
												34,813	6	3

## INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS SPECIFICALLY APPROPRIATED

### GENERAL ACCOUNT.

184	17	7	2½% Consolidated Loan (Mrs. Ralph Partridge)	150	0	0								
180	6	11	2½% Annuities (Rev. F. J. Hackett)	100	0	0								
18,644	1	4	3% Local Loans (H. F. Bailey Bequest)	9,881	7	1								
1,169	12	0	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Hornshaw Endowment)	1,017	11	0								
817	6	10	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Hextall Fund for Blind Law Students)	655	0	0								
218	0	2	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mary Shaw Bequest)	218	17	0								
290	0	0	4% London & North Eastern Railway, Second Preference (Mary Shaw Bequest)	264	12	6								
583	0	0	Metropolitan Assented Stock (Mary Shaw Bequest)	214	5	0								
728	6	7	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mary Shaw Bequest)	785	7	4								
3,361	0	0	2½% Consolidated Loan (John Rae Campbell Endowment)	3,000	0	0								
2,583	16	2	3% Local Loans (Nuffield Endowment)	2,500	0	0								
												18,786	19	11
			Carried forward	...	...							18,786	19	11
												224,167	6	1



# INVESTMENTS—continued.

Nominal				Book Value	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
		Brought forward	...	18 786	19 11
				224,167	6 1
GUEST HOUSE FOR BLIND WOMEN, LEAMINGTON.					
1,007	14 0	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss A. V. Allpress)	...	889	10 0
CONVALESCENT AND HOLIDAY HOME, ST. LEONARD'S.					
973	4 9	3% Cape of Good Hope Consols, 1933/1943 (Mrs. Jessie Elizabeth Laing)	...	1,000	0 0
SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.					
BLIND BABIES' HOME, EAST GRINSTEAD—					
200	0 0	3% Local Loans (T. G. Sorby)	...	107	14 3
1,000	0 0	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Hornshaw Endowment)	...	1,020	0 0
55	0 0	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Sunday League)	...	47	17 0
599	9 2	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. F. Marks)	...	450	0 0
116	15 11	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Miss Vaughan Chapman)	...	100	0 0
617	3 6	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Mrs. A. R. Edwards)	...	477	10 0
617	3 6	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Miss A. D. Spiers)	...	477	10 0
520	8 10	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mrs. Lucy Block)	...	561	3 11
95	4 9	Pearl Assurance Ordinary Shares (Dancing Times)	2,000	0 0	
				5,241	15 2
BLIND BABIES' HOME, SOUTHPORT—					
966	5 2	2½% Consolidated Loan (Ernest Hallowell Barlow)	752	11 5	
666	1 4	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (James Gilbertson)	500	0 0	
139	3 6	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Graves Investment Account)	105	0 0	
				1,357	11 5
				6,599	6 7
CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE.					
666	1 4	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (James Gilbertson)	...	500	0 0
3,420	0 0	4% Great Western Railway Debentures (William Brown Hextall)	2,999	4 3	
2,067	0 10	3% Local Loans (Nuffield Endowment)	2,000	0 0	
CHORLEYWOOD COLLEGE AFTER-CARE.					
2,983	9 9	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961 (Miss E. W. Allen)	3,000	0 0	
				8,499	4 6
				35,775	1 0
				£259,942	7 1

## THE MOON SOCIETY.

### GENERAL INVESTMENTS—31st MARCH, 1937.

Nominal				Book Value	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
3,000	0 0	2½% Consolidated Loan	...	2,349	3 1
468	13 10	3% Local Loans	...	450	0 0
440	10 11	3½% War Loan, 1952	...	383	5 6
8,733	10 10	3½% Conversion Loan, 1961	...	7,750	16 11
3,500	0 0	5% Victoria Government, 1945/75	...	3,456	11 0
				14,389	16 6

### INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS

965	12 10	3½% War Loan, 1952 (Miss A. E. C. Moon)	...	965	12 10
683	7 6	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Miss A. E. C. Moon)	...	550	0 0
1,540	14 11	3½% Queensland Government, 1950/70 (Miss A. E. C. Moon)	...	1,152	1 7
				2,667	14 5
				£17,057	10 11

# **WORCESTER COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND, WORCESTER.**

**General Investments, 31st March, 1937.**

Nominal						Book Value		
£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
30	9	4	4½% City of Montreal Registered Stock, 1969	...	...	32	0	7
<b>INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS FOR GENERAL PURPOSES.</b>								
2,795	7	8	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957	...	...	3,000	0	0
<b>INVESTMENTS—ENDOWMENTS SPECIFICALLY APPROPRIATED.</b>								
3,539	0	0	4% London, Midland and Scottish Railway Guaranteed Stock (Hextall Scholarship)	...	...	3,000	0	0
3,000	0	0	4% Commonwealth of Australia, 1943/48 (E. W. Allen Trust)	...	...	3,085	17	3
873	0	0	4½% City of Montreal Registered Stock, 1969 (E. W. Allen Trust)	...	...	914	2	9
2,735	5	0	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Corbett Endowment)...	...	...	3,000	0	0
283	6	0	4% Funding Loan, 1960/90 (Arthur Pearson Memorial Fund)	...	...	250	0	0
1,303	1	4	4% Consolidated Loan, 1957 (Extension of Buildings Fund)	...	...	1,398	9	0
500	0	0	5% Conversion Loan, 1944/64 (Extension of Buildings Fund)	...	...	532	18	3
456	0	0	5% Southern Railway Preference Stock (Extension of Buildings Fund)	...	...	433	0	0
96	10	8	4½% City of Montreal Registered Stock, 1969 (Extension of Buildings Fund)	...	...	101	9	8
2,055	0	7	3% Local Loans (Nuffield Endowment)	...	...	2,000	0	0
						<u>14,715 16 11</u>		
						<u>£17,747 17 6</u>		

# LEGACIES

## GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.
Andrews, Mrs. Mary Jane ... ..	163	15	2
Andrews, Miss Sarah May ... ..	964	18	4
Arkinstall, Miss Lily Agnes ... ..	30	0	0
Atherton, Miss Emily ... ..	0	10	2
Bennett, Thomas Henry ... ..	444	19	0
Briggs, Dr. William ... ..	27	11	10
Brookes, Mrs. Mary ... ..	50	0	0
Buckle, Miss Eleanor Maude ... ..	50	0	0
Burton, Miss Jane ... ..	244	7	6
Butler, Miss Eliza ... ..	100	0	0
Carr, Miss Mary Ann ... ..	1,366	12	6
Cattermole, Miss Isabel Sidden ... ..	1,791	0	8
Cheshire, Thomas ... ..	15	0	0
Church, Mrs. Eliza ... ..	2	8	2
Coleman, Colonel Thomas Everit ... ..	1,571	8	5
Collett, Miss Emily ... ..	200	0	0
Coston, Miss Alice Ethel ... ..	500	0	0
Crompton, Amos ... ..	30	0	0
Dawson, Miss Emma ... ..	30	0	0
Dennant, Miss Constance Blanche ... ..	4	1	9
Densley, Mrs. Caroline ... ..	21	0	0
Diplock, Caleb ... ..	1,000	0	0
Douglas, Mrs. Emily ... ..	1,668	15	0
Dunbar, John ... ..	255	12	11
Entwistle, Miss Selina Annie ... ..	380	5	8
Etty, Mrs. Mary Lucy ... ..	64	14	0
Fenn, Miss Emily Ann ... ..	300	0	0
Flanagan, Miss Edith Mary Nepean ... ..	100	0	0
Furness, Miss Miriam Smith ... ..	200	0	0
Gardiner, Mrs. Amelia Ann ... ..	210	1	0
Gibbons, Miss Elizabeth ... ..	108	15	6
Godfrey, Miss Susan ... ..	100	0	0
Gordon, Lady Esme ... ..	87	11	5
Haddon, Miss Mary Anna ... ..	25	0	0
Hall, Mrs. Lavinia ... ..	45	0	0
Halls, Miss Mary Jane ... ..	500	0	0
Hart, Miss Kate ... ..	5	0	0
Hawkins, Miss Beatrice Minnie ... ..	50	0	0
Hemming, Miss Harriet Sarah ... ..	10	0	0
Hopkins, Miss Laura Lucy ... ..	420	8	8
Hunnable, William ... ..	25	0	0
Hunter, Walter ... ..	250	0	0
Hutton, William ... ..	90	0	0
Innous, Thomas James ... ..	400	0	0
Isaacson, Miss Alice ... ..	200	0	0
James, Mrs. Ellen ... ..	199	18	8
James, John Clark ... ..	100	0	0
James, Miss Julia Agnes ... ..	200	0	0
Johnson, Mrs. Annie Violet ... ..	808	12	0
Jones, The Rev. John David ... ..	50	0	0
Lamb, Miss Gertrude Katherine ... ..	10	0	0
Lawson, Mrs. Sarah Annie ... ..	400	0	0
Macfadyen, Mrs. Anna Louisa ... ..	1,000	0	0
McKechnie, Peter George Wallis ... ..	1,000	0	0
McKenna, Miss Margaret ... ..	90	0	0
Melluish, Miss Sarah ... ..	10	0	0
Middleton, Miss Charlotte ... ..	1,233	1	0
Nash, Mrs. Elizabeth... ..	500	0	0
Ogden, Mrs. Rebecca... ..	223	0	0
Carried forward ... ..	£19,928	9	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ... ..	19,928	9	4
Packer, Mrs. Ellen ... ..	50	0	0
Pae, Miss Isabella McDougall ... ..	570	10	0
Pocock, Albert ... ..	100	0	0
Roberts, Mrs. Emily ... ..	45	0	0
Ruffell, Walter James ... ..	6	0	0
Rust, Albert ... ..	500	0	0
Sapolin, Ralph Edouard ... ..	100	0	0
Seymour, Matthew ... ..	57	14	1
Shepherd, Mrs. Emma ... ..	250	0	0
Smith, Mrs. Annie Blanche ... ..	500	0	0
Smith, Wallace ... ..	1,000	0	0
Stephens, William Alfred ... ..	5	9	2
Traves, Frederick Sydney ... ..	180	0	0
Urquhart, Miss Mary... ..	128	13	3
Walmsley, Miss Alice ... ..	200	0	0
Webster, Henry Robert Ingram ... ..	200	0	0
Western, Thomas Hodge ... ..	500	0	0
White, Samuel ... ..	10	0	0
Yeomans, John ... ..	550	0	0
	£24,881	15	10

## SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND CHILDREN.

	£	s.	d.
Butt, Mrs. Bijou Cicely ... ..	174	11	2
Neumann, Ludwig ... ..	50	0	0
Rice, Miss Emily Dora ... ..	1,000	0	0
Robinson, Mrs. Alice Frances ... ..	43	12	4
Taylor, Mrs. Louisa ... ..	100	0	0
Wrigley, Miss Emma Evelyn ... ..	15	0	0
	£1,383	3	6
Together ... ..	£26,264	19	4

In addition, Legacies were bequeathed and Endowments made to the Institute during the year to be appropriated as follows:—

SUNSHINE HOME FOR BLIND BABIES, EAST GRINSTEAD.		£	s.	d.
Croall, Mrs. Agnes Allan ... ..		31	0	4
Leigh, Miss Emma Lindsay ... ..		100	0	0
		£131	0	4

SUNSHINE HOME FOR BLIND BABIES, SOUTHPORT.		£	s.	d.
Eastham, Mrs. Emilie Mary ... ..		10	0	0
Kelly, Mrs. Lucy Isobel ... ..		50	0	0
Marshall, Henry ... ..		90	0	0
Pilkington, Miss Sarah Ann ... ..		540	2	2
Shaw, John William ... ..		52	10	0
Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann ... ..		100	0	0
		£842	12	2

CONVALESCENT AND HOLIDAY HOME, ST. LEONARD'S.		£	s.	d.
Whalley, Miss Eliza Jane ... ..		£23	14	2

CONVALESCENT AND HOLIDAY HOME, ST. LEONARD'S, ENDOWMENT.		£	s.	d.
Laing, Mrs. Jessie Elizabeth ... ..		£1,000	0	0

WORCESTER COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.		£	s.	d.
Rust, Albert ... ..		£500	0	0



# **ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS.**

During the Year ended 31st March, 1937.

## **ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS AND GRANTS MADE BY THE INSTITUTE—**

				£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.	
<b>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—</b>							<b>NORFOLK—</b>							
Buckinghamshire Association for the Blind	...	...	...	719	13	4	Norwich Institution for the Blind	...	...	...	840	2	7	
<b>CAMBRIDGE—</b>							<b>*NORFOLK—</b>							
Cambridge Society for the Blind	...	...	...	350	0	2	Norwich Institution for the Blind	...	...	...	250	0	0	
<b>CHESHIRE—</b>							<b>Yarmouth and Gorleston Blind Society</b>							
Chester and District Blind Welfare Society	...	...	...	1,569	14	0	...	...	...	...	13	14	5	
Macclesfield Society for the Blind	...	...	...	235	17	5	<b>NORTHAMPTONSHIRE</b>							
Stockport Institute for the Blind, Deaf and Dumb	...	...	...	341	1	1	<b>*Northampton Association for the Blind</b>							
Wallasey Blind Welfare Committee	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	
<b>CORNWALL—</b>							<b>NORTHUMBERLAND—</b>							
Cornwall County Association for the Blind	...	...	...	647	1	7	<b>Newcastle Agencies for the Blind</b>							
<b>DEVON—</b>							<b>*Newcastle and Gateshead Home Teaching Society</b>							
Devon County Association for the Blind	...	...	...	1,002	6	9	for the Blind	...	...	...	200	0	0	
Home for the Blind, Torr	...	...	...	60	0	0	<b>NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—</b>							
South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind,	...	...	...	757	11	0	Royal Midland Institution for the Blind,	...	...	...	219	4	0	
Plymouth	...	...	...	613	3	5	Nottingham	...	...	...	...	...	...	
West of England Institution for the Blind, Exeter	...	...	...	449	12	3	<b>OXFORDSHIRE—</b>							
<b>DORSET—</b>							<b>Oxford Society for the Blind</b>							
Dorset County Association for the Blind	...	...	...	521	14	8	...	...	...	...	640	5	0	
<b>DURHAM—</b>							<b>SOMERSET—</b>							
Cleveland and South Durham Institution for the	...	...	...	270	13	3	<b>Bath Society for the Blind</b>							
Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	2	10	
Darlington Society for the Blind	...	...	...	512	5	7	<b>Somerset County Association for the Blind</b>							
<b>ESSEX—</b>							<b>SUFFOLK—</b>							
Essex County Association for the Blind	...	...	...	4	13	5	<b>West Suffolk Voluntary Blind Committee</b>							
*Southend-on-Sea Blind Persons Voluntary District	...	...	...	100	0	0	...	...	...	...	299	14	3	
Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>SUSSEX—</b>							
<b>GLAMORGAN—</b>							<b>West Sussex Association for the Blind</b>							
*Pontypridd and District Institute for the Blind	...	...	...	1,083	6	8	...	...	...	...	444	14	0	
<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE—</b>							<b>East Sussex Association for the Blind</b>							
Bristol Royal Blind Asylum and Workshops	...	...	...	226	0	3	...	...	...	...	61	7	9	
Gloucester (City) Society for the Blind	...	...	...	1,158	7	8	<b>WARWICKSHIRE—</b>							
Gloucester County Association for the Blind	...	...	...	35	6	11	<b>*National Deaf-Blind Helpers' League</b>							
<b>HAMPSHIRE—</b>							<b>WILTSHIRE—</b>							
Bournemouth Blind Aid Society	...	...	...	325	0	5	<b>Wiltshire Association for the Care of the Blind</b>							
<b>HEREFORDSHIRE—</b>							<b>*Wiltshire Association for the Care of the Blind</b>							
Herefordshire County Association for the Blind	...	...	...	258	0	7	...	...	...	...	30	0	0	
<b>LANCASHIRE—</b>							<b>Wiltshire Association for the Care of the Blind,</b>							
Ashton-under-Lyne, etc., Home Teaching Society	...	...	...	2,872	13	4	Swindon Branch	...	...	...	...	43	10	4
for the Blind	...	...	...	24	0	0	<b>YORKSHIRE—</b>							
Liverpool Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	365	17	5	<b>Barnsley and District Association for the Blind...</b>							
*Liverpool Workshops for the Blind	...	...	...	287	16	10	...	...	...	...	226	15	4	
*Manchester and District Social Club for the Blind	...	...	...	100	0	0	<b>Colne and Holme Valley Local Blind Persons</b>							
Homes for the Blind, Preston	...	...	...	248	0	4	Committee	...	...	...	200	5	1	
Oldham Blind Persons Act Committee	...	...	...	61	2	5	<b>Doncaster and District Home Teaching Association</b>							
*Oldham Blind Persons Act Committee	...	...	...	335	3	2	for the Blind	...	...	...	258	6	10	
*School for the Indigent Blind, Liverpool	...	...	...	35	0	0	...	...	...	...	56	5	2	
Southport Blind Social Committee	...	...	...	369	13	2	<b>Harrogate and District Blind Society</b>							
St. Helens and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	80	17	8	...	...	...	...	496	9	9	
*St. Helens and District Society for the Blind	...	...	...	558	17	3	<b>Huddersfield and District Blind Society</b>							
<b>LINCOLNSHIRE—</b>							<b>Keighley and District Institution for the Blind</b>							
Boston and Holland Blind Society	...	...	...	232	12	4	...	...	...	...	361	16	5	
Grimsby Society for the Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>Leeds Incorporated Institution for the Blind</b>							
Lindsey (Lincs.) Blind Society	...	...	...	3,654	11	10	<b>Rotherham Voluntary Committee for the Welfare</b>							
Lincoln Blind Society	...	...	...	204	6	11	of the Blind	...	...	...	204	6	11	
<b>LONDON —</b>							<b>Saddleworth Local Blind Persons Committee</b>							
*Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs	...	...	...	175	0	0	...	...	...	...	25	16	7	
*College of Teachers of the Blind	...	...	...	10	10	0	<b>Selby Local Blind Persons Committee</b>							
*St. John's Guild for the Blind	...	...	...	30	0	0	...	...	...	...	123	10	0	
<b>MIDDLESEX</b>							<b>Settle Local Blind Persons Committee</b>							
*Middlesex Association for the Blind	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	...	144	14	0	
							<b>Sheffield and District Voluntary Committee for</b>							
							<b>the Welfare of the Blind</b>							
							<b>Thorne Local Blind Persons Committee</b>							
							<b>*Todmorden Society for the Blind</b>							
							<b>Wakefield and District Institution for the Blind</b>							
							<b>Wakefield Voluntary (Comforts) Sub-Committee</b>							
							<b>Yorkshire School for the Blind</b>							
							<b>*ESPERANTA LIGILO (Esperanto Magazine for</b>							
							<b>the Blind)</b>							

\*Grants made, irrespective of Collecting Agreements, amounting in total to £1,703 13s. 6d.

## **ALLOCATIONS UNDER UNIFICATION AGREEMENTS MADE TO THE INSTITUTE—**

										£	s.	d.
From the Greater London Fund										10,675	0	0
From Local Agencies										5,636	2	8
										£16,311	2	8
Share of the National Library for the Blind under Unification Agreements										£5,074	16	5

# INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Accounts—		Greater London Fund, Collections by ...	6
Alfred Eichholz Memorial Clinic ...	55	Guild of Blind Gardeners ...	44
Armitage Fund for Employment of Blind Writers ...	58	Holidays for Blind Children ...	30
Armitage Memorial Fund ...	58	Homes and Hostels—	
Bailey Bequest ...	51	Hostels for Blind Women ...	42
Balance Sheet ...	51	Hove Home for Blind Women ...	42
Braille, Other Publications and Apparatus ...	53	Leamington Guest House ...	41
Chorleywood College ...	56	St. Leonard's Convalescent and Holiday Home ...	41
Court Grange School ...	57	Home Workers and Sale of Blind-made Goods ...	42-43
General Charity Fund ...	52, 53	Imperial Co-operation ...	46
Henry Stainsby Memorial Gift Fund ...	59	Indian Red Cross ...	46
Home Industries Department ...	54	Information Bureau ...	47
Homes and Hostels ...	57	International Co-operation ...	46
Investments ...	62-64	Legacies ...	66
Leeds Embossed Books Funds ...	58	Manuscript Department, Miscellaneous Work of ...	18
Legacies ...	55	Massage and Electro-Therapy by the Blind ...	37-41
Massage Department ...	59, 60, 64	Alfred Eichholz Clinic ...	40
Moon Society ...	60	Evening Clinic ...	38
Publications Account ...	58	Massage School ...	38
Salomon's Bequest ...	56	Settlement and After-Care ...	39
Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies ...	61, 65	Medical Officers, Ophthalmologists, etc. ...	3
Worcester College ...	44	Moon Type—	12, 15
Affiliated Bodies ...	6	Grade 2 Moon ...	13
Agencies in Agreement for Unification of Collections ...	67	Output ...	13
Allocations under Unification Agreements ...	22, 23	Periodicals ...	15
American Foundation for the Blind and Talking Books ...	23-25	United States ...	13
Apparatus, Provision of ...	13, 14, 16, 17, 23, 30, 39, 40, 43	Museum, N.I.B. ...	47
Appreciations ...	39	Music, Embossed ...	19-20
Association of Certificated Blind Masseurs ...	47	Blind Musicians, Interests of ...	20
<i>Beacon, The New</i> ...	8, 66	Manuscript Library ...	20
Bequests ...	26	Output ...	19
"Blintraders" ...	9-12, 14, 15, 16-18, 19	Obituary ...	50
Braille—		Officers, Honorary ...	1
Books ...	9-12	Periodicals in Embossed Type ...	14-16
Music ...	19-20	Personal Services to the Blind—	28-30
Output ...	9, 14, 18	General Relief ...	29
Periodicals ...	14-16	Higher Education ...	29
Students' Library ...	16-17	Miscellaneous Grants ...	29, 30
Transcribing Machines ...	24, 25	Professions and Business, Establishment in ...	29
United States, Interchange with ...	12	Pilgrim Trust ...	21
Voluntary Transcribers ...	18	Postal Rates, Revised ...	25
Branch Offices of N.I.B. ...	3	Prevention of Blindness ...	46
British Wireless for the Blind Fund ...	44	Propaganda ...	47, 48
Bulletins, N.I.B. ...	47	Publications Advisory Committee ...	9
Carnegie Trust ...	21	Publications Board of Directors ...	11
Chorleywood College ...	35	Royal Patronage for National Institute ...	7
Circulation of Periodicals ...	14	School Journey Centre ...	34
Co-operation ...	43-46	Students' Library ...	16-18
Court Grange Special School ...	33	Sub-Committees and Consultative Committees ...	2
Dance Band of Blind Musicians ...	20	Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies ...	30-33
Deaf-Blind ...	46	Talking Books ...	21-23
Educational Research ...	45	Technical Research ...	24-25
<i>Education of the Blind, The</i> ...	45	Transcribing Machines ...	24
Eichholz Clinic and Institute of Massage ...	40	Typing Bureau ...	26
Embossed Literature ...	9-18	Unification of Collections ...	6, 43
Embossed Maps ...	25	Vice-Presidents ...	1
Employment and Employment Research ...	25-28	Visitors' Day at N.I.B. ...	49
Employment of the Blind at N.I.B. ...	26	Voluntary Transcribers, Work of ...	18
Executive Council ...	2, 4, 5	Worcester College for the Blind ...	36-37
Expenditure, Main Items of Institute's ...	8		
Ex-Service Fund, Towse ...	44		







1937

1.

To the Honorary Treasurers of the

Date.....193.....

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)

224, 226 &amp; 228 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

I have pleasure in assisting the Institute in the following manner :—

	£	s.	d.
Annual Subscription ... ..	:	:	:
Annual Subscription increased by ...	:	:	:
Donation ... ..	:	:	:
<hr/>			
TOTAL £	:	:	:
<hr/>			

Enclosed, please find.....value.....

(Name) .....

(Please state whether Mr., Mrs., Miss, etc.)

(Address) .....

Cheques should be made payable to the "National Institute for the Blind," and crossed "Westminster Bank Ltd."

You can save yourself trouble in renewing your subscription in the future by filling in form 2 (see over). You can, at no expense to yourself, increase your subscription to the extent of the amount of income tax paid on it by filling in form 3.

Subscribers who have current bank accounts, are invited to sign, detach and return to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, 224, 226 & 228 Great Portland Street, W.1, this Bankers' Order for the payment of Annual Subscriptions. After a record has been made, it will be forwarded by the Institute to the Bankers named. In this way all future trouble in renewing the payment is avoided, and the Bankers will pay the amount direct without further order.

This Order can be withdrawn at any time.

## BANKERS' ORDER

Name of Bankers..... Date..... 193

Branch Address.....

Pay to the Account of the National Institute for the Blind at THE WESTMINSTER BANK Ltd. (Harley Street Branch, 154 Harley Street, W.1), my Subscription of..... now, and continue to pay the amount  
(PLEASE INSERT AMOUNT IN WORDS)  
yearly on the 1st of..... in each year until further notice, without application.

Signature..... 2d. ....

Address ..... STAMP .....

*L* .....

(PLEASE INSERT AMOUNT IN FIGURES)





*By filling in this form a subscriber, at no personal cost, can increase the value of a subscription by the amount of income tax which has been paid on the subscription.*

To the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, 224, 226 & 228 GREAT PORTLAND STREET,  
LONDON, W.1.

I ..... of .....  
(name in full) (address)

hereby covenant with the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND that for a period of seven years from the ..... day of ..... 19 ..... or during my life whichever period shall be shorter I will pay annually to the said Institute such a sum as will after deduction of income tax leave in the hands of the Institute a net sum of £ ..... ( ..... ) such sum to be paid from my general fund of taxed income so that I shall receive no personal or private benefit in either of the said periods from the said sum or any part thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ..... day of ..... 193 .....  
(words)

Signed sealed and delivered by the said .....  
(signature of subscriber)  
in the presence of

Signature .....  
Address .....  
.....  
Occupation .....  
} Witness to  
Signature  
of Subscriber.

L.S.



# NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

Incorporated 1902. Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

## FORM OF BEQUEST, No. 1

The following form of bequest is recommended to those who may be desirous of assisting the Institute by way of a specific legacy :—

I give to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, of 224, 226 & 228 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, the sum of ..... pounds

(free of legacy duty) for the general purposes of the Institute, and I declare that the receipt of the Hon. Treasurer for the time being of such Institute shall be a good discharge to my Executors.

## FORM OF BEQUEST, No. 2

The following form of bequest is recommended if it is desired to leave the residue of an estate to the Institute :—

I give the rest residue and remainder of my estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever both real and personal and whether in possession reversion remainder or expectancy to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, of 224, 226 & 228 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, for the general purposes of the Institute and I declare that the receipt of the Hon. Treasurer for the time being of such Institute shall be a good discharge to my Executors.

NOTE.—Property of all kinds, including land of any tenure and also including money lent on mortgage and the securities therefor, may lawfully be given to charitable institutions by Will. The above forms can be readily adapted to such gifts by the substitution of a description of the land, mortgage, etc., for the words “ the sum of..... ”

Legacies may be left to form an endowment to be named after the benefactor or a nominee of the benefactor. In this case there should be added after the words “ the sum of..... ” “ to form an endowment to be called ‘ The..... Bequest.’ ”

The form of bequest should be incorporated in the Will, which should be signed and witnessed as shewn on the back of this form.

If desired, the Institute is willing to act as Trustee.



1937

(Continued from other side.)

When a Will has been made, and it is afterwards desired to benefit the National Institute, it will be sufficient if the form below is filled in, duly signed and witnessed as below, and carefully attached to the existing Will.

## This is a Codicil to the last Will of me

..... dated .....  
(Name in full) (Date of Will)

I give to the NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, of 224, 226 and 228 GREAT PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1, for the general purposes of the Institute, the sum of

..... (£.....)  
(words) (figures)

free of Duty, and I declare that the receipt of the Hon. Treasurer for the time being of such Institute shall be a good discharge to my Executors.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this ..... day  
(words)  
 of ..... 193.....

Signed by the *Testator* as and for a Codicil to  
*Testatrix*

his last Will dated .....  
 her (Insert date of Will)

in the presence of us, both present at the same time, who at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

.....  
(Signature of Testator or Testatrix)

(1) ..... of .....

..... (Profession) .....

(2) ..... of .....

..... (Profession) .....